

# Exhibit H

# Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary

*A Merriam-Webster®*

TA 151

MERRIAM-WEBSTER INC., *Publishers*  
Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.



**A GENUINE MERRIAM-WEBSTER**

The name *Webster* alone is no guarantee of excellence. It is used by a number of publishers and may serve mainly to mislead an unwary buyer.

A *Merriam-Webster*<sup>®</sup> is the registered trademark you should look for when you consider the purchase of dictionaries or other fine reference books. It carries the reputation of a company that has been publishing since 1831 and is your assurance of quality and authority.

Copyright © 1988 by Merriam-Webster Inc

Philippines Copyright 1988 by Merriam-Webster Inc

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data  
Main entry under title:

Webster's ninth new collegiate dictionary

Includes index.

1. English language—Dictionaries. I. Merriam-Webster Inc.

PE1628 W5638 1988 423 87-24041

ISBN 0-87779-508-8

ISBN 0-87779-509-6 (indexed)

ISBN 0-87779-510-X (deluxe)

Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary principal copyright 1983

COLLEGIATE trademark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

All rights reserved. No part of this book covered by the copyrights hereon may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means—graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, taping, or information storage and retrieval systems—without written permission of the publisher.

Made in the United States of America

282930RMcn88

## 146 best-seller • bewray

**best-seller** \ˈbes(t)-ˈsel-ər/ *n* (1889): an article (as a book) whose sales are among the highest of its class — **best-seller-dom** \-dɒm/ *n* — **best-selling** \-ˈsel-ɪŋ/ *adj*

**bet** \bet/ *n* [origin unknown] (1592) 1 *a*: something that is laid, staked, or pledged typically between two parties on the outcome of a contest or a contingent issue: WAGER *b*: the act of giving such a pledge 2: something to wager on

**bet vb** *bet also bet-ted; bet-ting* *vt* (1597) 1 *a*: to stake on the outcome of an issue *b*: to be able to be sure that — *usu.* used in the expression *you bet* (you ~ I'll be there) 2 *a*: to maintain with or as if with a bet *b*: to make a bet with ~ *vi*: to lay a bet

**beta** \ˈbæt-, chiefly Brit ˈbē-tə/ *n* [Gk *bēta*, of Sem origin; akin to Heb *bēth* *beth*] (14c) 1: the 2d letter of the Greek alphabet — see **ALPHABET** table 2: the second brightest star of a constellation 3 *a*: **BETA PARTICLE** *b*: **BETA RAY**

**beta or β** *adj* (1899): second in position in the structure of an organic molecule from a particular group or atom (~ substitution)

**beta *n*** (1971): a measure of a stock's or a portfolio's volatility that is expressed numerically as deviation from the market's volatility taken as unity

**beta-adren-er-gic** \-ad-rə-ˈnər-jik/ *adj* (1968): of, relating to, or being a beta-receptor (~ blocking action)

**beta cell** *n* (1926): any of the insulin-secreting pancreatic cells in the islets of Langerhans

**beta globulin** *n* [ISV] (1947): any of several globulins of plasma or serum that have at alkaline pH electrophoretic mobilities intermediate between those of the alpha globulins and gamma globulins

**beta-lin** \ˈbē-tə-, ˈen/ *n* [ISV, fr. L *beta* beet] (1879): a sweet crystalline quaternary ammonium salt  $C_5H_{11}NO_2$  occurring esp. in beet juice; also: its hydrate  $C_5H_{13}NO_3$  or the chloride of this

**betake** \bi-ˈtāk/ *vi* -took \-ˈtūk/; -tak-en \-ˈtā-kən/; -tak-ing (13c) 1 *archaic*: **COMMIT** 2: to cause (oneself) to go

**beta-ox-i-da-tion** \ˈbāt-ə-, ˈjū-k-sə-ˈdā-shən/ *n* (ca. 1935): stepwise catabolism of fatty acids in which two-carbon fragments are successively removed from the carboxyl end of the chain

**beta particle** *n* (1904): an electron or positron ejected from the nucleus of an atom during radioactive decay; also: a high-speed electron or positron

**beta ray** *n* (1902) 1: **BETA PARTICLE** 2: a stream of beta particles

**beta-re-cep-tor** \ˈbāt-ə-ri-ˈsep-tər/ *n* (1964): any of a group of receptors on cell membranes that are held to be associated esp. with positive effects on the beat and muscular contractility of the heart, with vasodilation, and with inhibition of smooth muscle in the bronchi, intestine, and muscular layer of the wall of the uterus

**beta-tron** \ˈbāt-ə-, ˈtrɒn/ *n* [ISV] (1941): an accelerator in which electrons are propelled by the inductive action of a rapidly varying magnetic field

**beta wave** *n* (1936): an electrical rhythm of the brain with a frequency of 13 to 30 cycles per second that is associated with normal conscious waking experience — called also *beta*, *beta rhythm*

**betel** \bet-əl/ *n* [Pg. fr. Tamil *vetilāi*] (1553): a climbing pepper (*Piper betle*) whose leaves are chewed together with betel nut and lime as a stimulant masticatory esp. by southeastern Asians

**Betelgeuse** \ˈbet-ɪ-, ˈjūs-, ˈbet-, ˈjūs-, ˈjɔ-(r)z/ *n* [F *Bételgeuse*, fr. Ar *bayt al-jawza* Gemini, lit., the house of the twins (confused with Orion & Betelgeuse)]: a variable red giant star of the first magnitude near one shoulder of Orion

**betel nut** *n* [fr. its being chewed with betel leaves] (1681): the astringent seed of the betel palm

**betel palm** *n* [*betel* nut] (1875): an Asian pinnate-leaved palm (*Areca catechu*) that has an orange-colored drupe with an outer fibrous husk

**bête noire** \bet-no-ˈwūr-, ˈbāt-/ *n*, *pl* bêtes noires \bet-no-ˈwūr(z), ˈbāt-/ [F, lit., black beast] (1844): a person or thing strongly detested or avoided: DUGBEAR

**beth** \ˈbāt(h), ˈbäs/ *n* [Heb *bēth*, fr. *bayith* house] (ca. 1910): the 2d letter of the Hebrew alphabet — see **ALPHABET** table

**beth-el** \ˈbēth-əl/ *n* [Heb *bēth ʾēl* house of God] (1617) 1: a hallowed spot 2 *a*: a chapel for Nonconformists *b*: a place of worship for seamen

**be-think** \bi-ˈthɪŋk/ *vi* -thought \-ˈthòt/; -think-ing (bef. 12c) 1 *a*: **REMEMBER**, **RECALL** *b*: to cause (oneself) to be reminded 2: to cause (oneself) to consider

**be-tide** \bi-ˈtɪd/ *vi* (bef. 12c): to happen to: **BEFALL** ~ *vi*: to happen esp. as if by fate

**be-times** \bi-ˈtɪmz/ *adv* (13c) 1: in good time: **EARLY** 2 *archaic*: in a short time: **SPEEDILY** 3: at times: **OCCASIONALLY**

**bē-tise** \bā-ˈtēz/ *n*, *pl* bē-tises \-ˈtēz/ [F, fr. OF *beste* beast] (1827) 1: an act of foolishness or stupidity 2: lack of good sense: **STUPIDITY**

**be-to-ken** \bi-ˈtō-kən/ *vi* -to-kened; -to-ken-ing \-ˈtōk-(ə-)nɪŋ/ (15c) 1: to give evidence of: **SHOW** 2: to typify beforehand: **PRESAGE**

**be-tray** \bi-ˈtrā/ *vb* [ME *betrayen*, fr. *be-* + *trayen* to betray, fr. OF *trair*, fr. L *tradere* — more at **TRAITOR**] *vi* (13c) 1: to lead astray; esp: **SEDUCE** 2: to deliver to an enemy by treachery 3: to fail or desert esp. in time of need 4 *a*: to reveal unintentionally *b*: **SHOW**, **INDICATE** *c*: to disclose in violation of confidence ~ *vi*: to prove false *syn* see **REVEAL** — **be-tray-al** \-ˈtrā(-ə-)l/ *n* — **be-tray-er** \-ˈtrā-ər/ *n*

**be-troth** \bi-ˈtrōth-, ˈtrōth-, ˈtrōth-, or with th/ *vi* [ME *betrouthen*, fr. *be-* + *trouthe* truth, *trōth*] (14c): to promise to marry or to give in marriage

**be-troth-al** \-ˈtrōth-əl-, ˈtrōth-, ˈtrōth-/ *n* (1844) 1: the act of betrothing or fact of being betrothed 2: a mutual promise or contract for a future marriage

**be-trothed** *n* (1588): the person to whom one is betrothed

**beta-fa** \ˈbet-ə/ *n* [NL] (1927): any of a genus (*Betta*) of small brilliantly colored long-finned freshwater fishes (as the Siamese fighting fish) of southeastern Asia

**bet-ter** \bet-ər/ *adj*, comparative of **GOOD** [ME *better*, fr. OE *betera*; akin to OE *bōt* remedy, Skt *bhadra* fortunate] (bef. 12c) 1: more than half 2: improved in health or mental attitude 3: more attractive, favorable, or commendable 4: more advantageous or effective 5: improved in accuracy or performance

**better *vi*** (bef. 12c) 1: to make better: as *a*: to make more tolerable or acceptable (trying to ~ the lot of slum dwellers) *b*: to make more

complete or perfect (looked forward to ~ing her acquaintance with the new neighbors) 2: to surpass in excellence: **EXCEL** ~ *vi*: to become better

**better *adv***, comparative of **WELL** (12c) 1 *a*: in a more excellent manner *b*: to greater advantage: **PREFERABLY** (some things are ~ left unsaid) 2 *a*: to a higher or greater degree (he knows the story ~ than you do) *b*: **MORE** (it is ~ than nine miles to the next town)

**better *n*** (12c) 1 *a*: something better *b*: a superior esp. in merit or rank 2: **ADVANTAGE**, **VICTORY** (get the ~ of him)

**bet-ment** \bet-ər-mənt/ *n* (1598) 1: a making or becoming better 2: an improvement that adds to the value of a property or facility

**better-off** \bet-ər-ɒf/ *adj* (1865) 1: being in comfortable economic circumstances (the ~ people live in the older section of town) 2: being in a more advantageous position

**betting shop** *n*, Brit (1952): a shop where bets are taken

**bet-tor or bet-ter** \bet-ər/ *n* (1609): one that bets

**between** \bi-ˈtwēn/ *prep* [ME *betwene*, *prep* & *adv*, fr. OE *betwēonum*, fr. *be-* + *twēonum* (dat. pl.) (akin to Goth *twēihnai* two each); akin to OE *twā twō*] (bef. 12c) 1 *a*: by the common action of: jointly engaging (shared the work ~ the two of them) (talks ~ the three — Time) *b*: in common to: shared by (divided ~ his four grandchildren) 2 *a*: in the time, space, or interval that separates *b*: in intermediate relation to 3 *a*: from one to the other of (air service ~ Miami and Chicago) *b*: serving to connect or unite in a relationship (as difference, likeness, or proportion) (a one-to-one correspondence ~ sets) *c*: separating from (the line ~ fact and fancy) 4: in point of comparison of (not much to choose ~ the two coats)

*usage* There is a persistent but unfounded notion that *between* can be used only of two items and that *among* must be used for more than two. *Between* has been used of more than two since Old English; it is esp. appropriate to denote a one-to-one relationship, regardless of the number of items. It can be used when the number is unspecified (economic cooperation between nations), when more than two are enumerated (between you and me and the lamppost) (partitioned between Austria, Prussia, and Russia — Nathaniel Benchley), and even when only one item is mentioned (but repetition is implied) (pausing between every sentence to rap the floor — George Eliot) *Among* is more appropriate where the emphasis is on distribution rather than individual relationships (discontent among the peasants). When *among* is automatically chosen for more than two, some strain on English idiom can result (a worthy book that nevertheless falls among many stools — John Simon) (the author alternates among mod slang, clichés and quotes from literary giants — A. H. Johnson)

— *between you and me*: in confidence

**between *adv*** (bef. 12c): in an intermediate space or interval

**between-brain** \-ˈbræn/ *n* (ca. 1909): **DIENCEPHALON**

**between-ness** \bi-ˈtwēn-nəs/ *n* (1892): the quality or state of being between two others in an ordered mathematical set

**between-times** \bi-ˈtwēn-, ˈtɪmz/ *adv* (1907): at or during intervals

**between-whiles** \-ˈhwɪlz-, ˈwɪlz/ *adv* (1678): **BETWEENTIMES**

**betwixt** \bi-ˈtwɪkst/ *adv* or *prep* [ME, fr. OE *betwux*, fr. *be-* + *twux* (akin to Goth *twēihnai*)] (bef. 12c): **BETWEEN**

**betwixt and between *adv* or *adj*** (1832): in a midway position: neither one thing nor the other

**Beu-lah** \byū-lə/ *n*: an idyllic land near the end of life's journey in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*

**beurre blanc** \ˈbɔr-ˈblān/ *n* [F, lit., white butter] (1931): a butter sauce flavored with vinegar or lemon juice that is usu. served hot with fish

**beurre ma-nié** \mā-ni-ˈyā/ *n* [F, lit., handled butter] (1939): flour and butter kneaded together used as a thickener in sauces

**beurre noir** \-nɔ-ˈwār/ *n* [F, lit., black butter] (1856): butter heated until brown or black and often flavored with vinegar or lemon juice

**bevel** \ˈbev-əl/ *adj* (1600): **OBLIQUE**, **REVELED**

**bevel *n*** [(assumed) MF, fr. OF *baif* with open mouth, fr. *baer* to yawn — more at **ABEYANCE**] (1611) 1: an instrument consisting of two rules or arms jointed together and opening to any angle for drawing angles or adjusting surfaces to be given a bevel 2 *a*: the angle that one surface or line makes with another when they are not at right angles *b*: the slant or inclination of such a surface or line 3: the part of printing type extending from face to shoulder



bevel 2

**bevel *vb*** -eled or -elled; -el-ing or -el-ling \ˈbev-(ə-)lɪŋ/ *vi* (1677): to cut or shape to a bevel ~ *vi*: **INCLINE**, **SLANT**

**bevel gear** *n* (1833): one of a pair of toothed wheels whose working surfaces are inclined to nonparallel axes

**bever-age** \ˈbev-(ə-)rij/ *n* [ME, fr. MF *beverage*, fr. *beivre* to drink, fr. L *bibere* — more at **POTABLE**] (14c): a drinkable liquid

**bevy** \ˈbev-ə/ *n*, *pl* bevy-ies [ME *bevey*] (15c) 1: a large group or collection (a ~ of girls) 2: a group of animals and esp. quail together

**be-wail** \bi-ˈwā(-ə-)l/ *vi* (14c) 1: to wail over 2: to express deep sorrow for usu. by wailing and lamentation (wringing her hands and ~ing her fate) *syn* see **DEPLORE**

**be-ware** \bi-ˈwə(-ə-)r-, ˈwe(-ə-)r/ *vb* [ME *been* war, fr. *been* to be + *war* careful — more at **BE**, **WARE**] *vi* (13c): to be on one's guard (~ of the dog) ~ *vi* 1: to take care of 2: to beware of

**be-whisk-ered** \ˈhwɪsk-əd-, ˈwɪsk-/ *adj* (1762): wearing whiskers

**be-wigged** \bi-ˈwɪgd/ *adj* (1774): wearing a wig

**be-wil-der** \bi-ˈwɪl-dər/, *vi* -willed; -wil-der-ing \-d(-ə-)rɪŋ/ (1684) 1: to cause to lose one's bearings 2: to perplex or confuse esp. by a complexity, variety, or multitude of objects or considerations *syn* see **PUZZLE** — **be-wil-dered-ly** *adv* — **be-wil-dered-ness** *n* — **be-wil-der-ing-ly** *adv*

**be-wil-der-ment** \-dər-mənt/ *n* (1820) 1: the quality or state of being bewildered 2: a bewildering tangle or confusion

**be-witch** \bi-ˈwɪtʃ/ *vi* (13c) 1 *a*: to influence or affect esp. injuriously by witchcraft *b*: to cast a spell over 2: to attract as if by the power of witchcraft (~ed by her beauty) ~ *vi*: to bewitch someone or something — **be-witch-ery** \-(-ə-)rɪ/ *n* — **be-witch-ing-ly** \-ɪŋ-ɪ-/ *adv*

**be-witch-ment** \-wɪtʃ-mənt/ *n* (1607) 1 *a*: the act or power of bewitching *b*: a spell that bewitches 2: the state of being bewitched

**be-wray** \bi-ˈrā/ *vi* [ME *bewreyen*, fr. *be-* + *wreyen* to accuse, fr. OE *wreġan*] *archaic* (13c): **DIVULGE**, **BETRAY**

## chamber • change 225

**chamber** \ˈchäm-bər\ *n* [ME *chambre*, fr. OF, fr. LL *camera*, fr. L *arched roof*, fr. Gk *kamara* vault; akin to L *camur* curved] (13c) 1 : ROOM; BEDROOM 2 : a natural or artificial enclosed space or cavity 3 : a hall for the meetings of a deliberative, legislative, or judicial body (the senate ~) b : a room where a judge transacts business — usu. used in pl. c : the reception room of a person of rank or authority 4 : a legislative or judicial body; esp : either of the houses of a bicameral legislature b : a voluntary board or council 5 : the part of the bore of a gun that holds the charge b : a compartment in the cartridge cylinder of a revolver — **chambered** \-bärd\ *adj*  
**chamber** *vi* **cham-bered**; **cham-ber-ing** \-bä(-)rɪŋ\ (1575) 1 : to place in or as if in a chamber : HOUSE 2 : to serve as a chamber for; esp : to accommodate in the chamber of a firearm  
**chamber** *adj* (1706) : being, relating to, or performing chamber music  
**chambered nautilus** *n* (1858) : NAUTILUS  
**cham-ber-lain** \ˈchäm-bər-lān\ *n* [ME, fr. OF *chamberlain*, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *chamarlinc* chamberlain, fr. *chamara* chamber, fr. LL *camera*] (13c) 1 : an attendant on a sovereign or lord in his bed-chamber 2 : a chief officer in the household of a king or nobleman b : TREASURER 3 : an often honorary papal attendant; *specif* : a priest having a rank of honor below domestic prelate  
**cham-ber-maid** \-mäd\ *n* (1587) : a maid who makes beds and does general cleaning of bedrooms (as in a hotel)  
**chamber music** *n* (1789) : music and esp instrumental ensemble music intended for performance in a private room or small auditorium and usu. having one performer for each part  
**chamber of commerce** (1788) : an association of businessmen to promote commercial and industrial interests in the community  
**chamber of horrors** (1849) : a place in which macabre or horrible objects are exhibited; also : a collection of such exhibits  
**chamber orchestra** *n* (1926) : a small orchestra usu. with one player for each part  
**chamber pot** *n* (1570) : a bedroom vessel for urination and defecation  
**cham-bray** \ˈshäm-brä-, brē\ *n* [Irreg. fr. *Cambrai*, France] (1814) : a lightweight clothing fabric with colored warp and white filling yarns  
**cha-me-leon** \kə-ˈmēl-yən\ *n* [ME *camelon*, fr. MF, fr. L *chamaeleon*, fr. Gk *chamaileōn* fr. *chamai* on the ground + *leōn* lion — more at HUMBLE] (14c) 1 : any of a group (Rhoptoglossa) of Old World lizards with granular skin, prehensile tail, independently movable eyeballs, and unusual ability to change the color of the skin 2 : a fickle or changeable person or thing 3 : any of various American lizards (as of the genus *Anolis*) capable of changing their color; esp : AMERICAN CHA-MELEON — **cha-me-le-on-ic** \-mē-lē-ˈän-ik\ *adj*  
**cham-fer** \ˈchäm(-)fər\ *vi* **cham-fered**; **cham-fer-ing** \-fä(-)rɪŋ\ *vi* (1565) 1 : to cut a furrow in (as a column) : GROOVE 2 : to make a chamfer on : BEVEL  
**chamfer** *n* [MF *chanfreint*, fr. pp. of *chanfreindre* to bevel, fr. *chant* edge (fr. L *canthus* iron tire) + *frandre* to break, fr. L *frangere* — more at CANT, BREAK] (ca. 1842) : a beveled edge  
**cham-fer-on** \ˈshäm-frən\ *n* [ME *shamfron*, fr. MF *chanfrein*] (15c) : the headpiece of a horse's bridle  
**cham-fois** \ˈshäm-fōis\ *n* also **sham-wä** *n* *pl* **cham-fois** also **cham-oix** \sense 1\ *n* (1560) : a small goatlike antelope (*Rupicapra rupicapra*) of Europe and the Caucasus 2 : also **cham-my** or **sham-my** \ˈshäm-ē\ : a soft plant leather prepared from the skin of the chamois or from sheepskin 3 : a cotton fabric made in imitation of chamois leather  
**cham-o-mile** \ˈkäm-ə-mil-, -mēl\ *n* [ME *camemille*, fr. ML *camomilla*, modif. of L *chamaemelon*, fr. Gk *chamaimelon*, fr. *chamai* + *melon* apple] (12c) : any of a genus (*Anthemis*, esp. the common European *A. nobilis*) of composite herbs with strong-scented foliage and flower heads that contain a bitter medicinal principle; also : a similar plant of a related genus (*Matricaria*, esp. *M. chamomilla*)  
**cham-p** \ˈchäm-p\ *vb* (perh. imit.) *vi* (14c) 1 : CHOMP 2 : MASH, TRAMPLE ~ *vi* 1 : to make biting or gnashing movements 2 : to show impatience of delay or restraint — usu. used in the phrase *champing at the bit* (he was ~ing at the bit to begin)  
**cham-p** \ˈchäm-p\ *n* (1868) : CHAMPION  
**cham-pac** or **cham-pak** \ˈchäm-pak\ *n* [Hindi & Skt; Hindi *campak*, fr. Skt *campaka*] (1770) : an East Indian tree (*Michelia champaca*) of the magnolia family with yellow flowers  
**cham-pagne** \ˈshäm-pän\ *n* [F, fr. *Champagne*, France] (1664) 1 : a white sparkling wine made in the old province of Champagne, France; also : a similar wine made elsewhere 2 : a pale orange yellow to light grayish yellowish brown  
**cham-paign** \ˈshäm-pän\ *n* [ME *champaigne*, fr. MF *champagne*, fr. LL *campania* — more at CAMPAIGN] (15c) 1 : an expanse of level open country : PLAIN 2 *archaic* : BATTLEFIELD — **champaign** *adj*  
**cham-pers** \ˈshäm-pəz\ *n* *pl* but sing in constr. *slang* Brit (1955) : CHAM-PAGNE  
**cham-per-ty** \ˈchäm-pərt-ē\ *n* [ME *champartie*, fr. MF *champart* field rent, fr. *champ* field (fr. L *campus*) + *part* portion — more at CAMP, PART] (15c) : a proceeding by which a person not a party in a suit bargains to aid in or carry on its prosecution or defense in consideration of a share of the matter in suit — **cham-per-tious** \-pərt-əs\ *adj*  
**cham-pi-gnon** \ˈshäm-pin-yən\ *n* [MF, fr. *champagne*] (1578) : an edible fungus; esp : the common meadow mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*)  
**cham-pi-on** \ˈchäm-pē-ən\ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. ML *campion*-, *campio*, of WGrmc origin; akin to OE *cempa* warrior] (13c) 1 : WARRIOR FIGHTER 2 : a militant advocate or defender (a ~ of civil rights) 3 : one that does battle for another's rights or honor (God will raise me up a ~ — Sir Walter Scott) 4 : a winner of first prize or first place in competition; also : one who shows marked superiority (a ~ at selling)  
**champion** *vt* (1605) 1 *archaic* : CHALLENGE, DEFY 2 : to protect or fight for as a champion 3 : to act as militant supporter of : UPHOLD (always ~s the cause of the underdog) *syn* see SUPPORT  
**cham-pi-on-ship** \-ˈʃip\ *n* (1825) 1 : designation as champion 2 : the act of championing : DEFENSE (his ~ of freedom of speech) 3 : a contest held to determine a champion  
**cham-ple-ve** \ˈshäm-lə-ˈvā\ *adj* [F] (1856) : of, relating to, or being a style of enamel decoration in which the enamel is applied and fired in cells depressed (as by incising) into a metal background — compare CLON-SOÑNE — **champlévé** *n*

**chance** \ˈchan(t)s\ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. (assumed) VL *cadentia* fall, fr. L *cadent*-, *cadens*, pp. of *cadere* to fall; akin to Skt *sad* to fall] (14c) 1 : a : something that happens unpredictably without discernible human intention or observable cause b : the assumed impersonal purposeless determiner of unaccountable happenings : LUCK c : the fortuitous or incalculable element in existence : CONTINGENCY 2 : a situation favoring some purpose : OPPORTUNITY (needed a ~ to relax) 3 : a fielding opportunity in baseball 4 : a : the possibility of an indicated or a favorable outcome in an uncertain situation; also : the degree of likelihood of such an outcome (a small ~ of success) b *pl* : the more likely indications (~s are he's already gone) 5 : a : RISK (not taking any ~s) b : a raffle ticket — **chance** *adj* — **by chance** : in the haphazard course of events (they met *by chance* but parted by design)  
**chance** *vb* **chanced**; **chance-ing** *vi* (14c) 1 : a : to take place or come about by chance : HAPPEN b : to be found by chance c : to have the good or bad luck (we *chanced* to meet) 2 : to come or light by chance ~ *vi* 1 : to leave the outcome of to chance 2 : to accept the hazard of : RISK  
**chance-ful** \ˈchan(t)s-fəl\ *adj* (1594) 1 *archaic* : CASUAL 2 : EVENTFUL  
**chan-cel** \ˈchan(-)səl\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *cancellus* lattice, fr. L *cancelli*, fr. the latticework enclosing it — more at CANCEL] (14c) : the part of a church containing the altar and seats for the clergy and choir  
**chan-cel-ler-y** or **chan-cel-lory** \ˈchan(t)-sə(-)lə-rē-, -səl-rē\ *n*, *pl* -ler-ies or -lor-ies (14c) 1 : a : the position, court, or department of a chancellor b : the building or room where a chancellor has his office 2 : the office of secretary of the court of a person high in authority 3 : the office or staff of an embassy or consulate  
**chan-cel-lor** \ˈchan(t)-sə(-)lər\ *n* [ME *chanceler*, fr. OF *chancelier*, fr. LL *cancellarius* doorkeeper, secretary, fr. *cancellus*] (12c) 1 : a : the secretary of a nobleman, prince, or king b : the lord chancellor of Great Britain c *Brit* : the chief secretary of an embassy d : a Roman Catholic priest heading the office in which diocesan business is transacted and recorded 2 : a : the titular head of a British university b (1) : a university president (2) : the chief executive officer in some state systems of higher education 3 : a : a lay legal officer or adviser of an Anglican diocese b : a judge in a court of chancery or equity in various states of the U.S. 4 : the chief minister of state in some European countries — **chan-cel-lor-ship** \-ˈʃɪp\ *n*  
**chan-cel-lor-ship** \ˈchan(-)səl-ˈʃɪp\ *n* [C&E (14c) : a member of the British cabinet in charge of the public income and expenditure  
**chance-med-ley** \ˈchan(t)-smed-lē\ *n* [AF *chance medlee* mingled chance] (15c) 1 : accidental homicide not entirely without fault of the killer but without evil intent 2 : haphazard action : CONFUSION  
**chance music** *n* (1964) : music in which significant elements are determined randomly or left to the discretion of the performer  
**chan-cery** \ˈchan(t)-sə(-)rē\ *n*, *pl* -cer-ies [ME *chancerie*, alter. of *chancellerie* chancery, fr. OF, fr. *chancelier*] (14c) 1 : a : a high court of equity in England and Wales with common-law functions and jurisdiction over causes in equity b : a court of equity in the American judicial system c : the principles and practice of judicial equity 2 : a record office for public archives or those of ecclesiastical, legal, or diplomatic proceedings 3 : a : a chancellor's court or office or the building in which he has his office b : the office in which the business of a Roman Catholic diocese is transacted and recorded c : the office of an embassy : CHANCELLERY 3 — in chancery 1 : in litigation in a court of chancery; also : under the superintendence of the lord chancellor (a ward in chancery) 2 : in a hopeless predicament  
**chan-cre** \ˈshän-kər\ *n* [F, fr. L *cancre*] (1605) : a primary sore or ulcer at the site of entry of a pathogen (as in tularemia); esp : the initial lesion of syphilis — **chan-crous** \-kə(-)ʃəs\ *adj*  
**chan-eroid** \ˈshän-kroïd\ *n* (1861) : a venereal disease caused by a hemophilic bacterium (*Hemophilus ducreyi*) and characterized by chancres that differ from those of syphilis in lacking firm indurated margins — called also *soft chancre* — **chan-eroid-al** \-ˈkrōid(-)əl\ *adj*  
**chan-ey** \ˈchan(-)sē\ *adj* **chan-ey-est** (1513) 1 *Scot* : bringing good luck : AUSPICIOUS 2 : uncertain in outcome or prospect : RISKY 3 : occurring by chance : HAPHAZARD — **chan-ey-ness** *n*  
**chan-de-li-er** \ˈshän-də(-)li(-)ər\ *n* [F, lit., candlestick, modif. of L *candelabrum*] (1736) : a branched often ornate lighting fixture suspended from a ceiling — **chan-de-li-er-ed** \-ˈli(-)əd\ *adj*  
**chan-delle** \ˈshän-del, shān\ *n* [F, lit., candle] (1918) : an abrupt climbing turn of an airplane in which the momentum of the plane is used to attain a higher rate of climb — **chandelle** *vi*  
**chan-dler** \ˈchan(-)dlər\ *n* [ME *chandelier*, fr. MF *chandelier*, fr. OF, fr. *chandelle* candle, fr. L *candela*] (14c) 1 : a maker or seller of tallow or wax candles and usu. soap 2 : a retail dealer in provisions and supplies or equipment of a specified kind (a yacht ~)  
**chan-dlery** \(-)dlə-rē\ *n*, *pl* -dl-er-ies (15c) 1 : a place where candles are kept 2 : the business of a Chandler 3 : the commodities sold by a Chandler  
**change** \ˈchänj\ *vb* **changed**; **chang-ing** [ME *changen*, fr. OF *changer*, fr. L *cambiare* to exchange, of Celt origin; akin to OIr *camm* crooked; akin to Gk *skambos* crooked — more at HOOP] *vi* (13c) 1 : a : to make different in some particular (never bothered to ~ his will) b : to make radically different : TRANSFORM (can't ~ human nature) c : to give a different position, course, or direction to 2 : a : to replace with another (let's ~ the subject) b : to make a shift from one to another : SWITCH (always ~s sides in an argument) c : to exchange for an equivalent sum or comparable item d : to undergo a modification of (foliage *changing* color) e : to put fresh clothes or covering on (~ a bed) ~ *vi* 1 : to become different (her mood ~s every hour) 2 *of the moon* : to pass from one phase to another 3 : to shift one's means of conveyance : TRANSFER (on the bus trip he had to ~ twice) 4 *of the voice* : to shift to lower register : BREAK 5 : to undergo transformation, transition, or substitution (winter *changed* to spring) 6 : to put

\ə\ about \ʃ\ kitten. F table \ər\ further \ə\ ash \ā\ ace \ā\ col. cart \a\ out \ch\ chin \e\ bet \ē\ easy \ə\ go \i\ hit \i\ ice \i\ job \ŋ\ sing \ō\ go \ō\ law \ōi\ boy \i\ thin \i\ the \ū\ loot \ū\ foot \y\ yet \zh\ vision \ä\ k. n. æ. u. ē. ī. ō. ū. see Guide to Pronunciation



## 404 elevated • elsewhere

**el-e-vat-ed** \vāt-əd/ *adj* (1553) 1 a: raised esp. above the ground or other surface (an ~ highway) b: increased esp. abnormally (as in degree or amount) (~ blood pressure) 2 a: morally or intellectually on a high plane (an ~ mind) b: FORMAL, DIGNIFIED (~ diction) 3: exhilarated in mood or feeling

**elevated railroad** *n* (1868): an urban or interurban railroad operating chiefly on an elevated structure — called also **elevated railway**

**el-e-va-tion** \el-ə-ˈvā-shən/ *n* (14c) 1: the height to which something is elevated: as a: the angular distance of a celestial object above the horizon b: the degree to which a gun is aimed above the horizon c: the height above the level of the sea: ALTITUDE 2: a ballet dancer's or a skater's leap and seeming suspension in the air; also: the ability to achieve an elevation 3: an act or instance of elevating 4: something that is elevated: as a: an elevated place b: a swelling esp. on the skin 5: the quality or state of being elevated 6: a geometrical projection (as of a building) on a vertical plane *syn* see HEIGHT

**el-e-va-tor** \el-ə-ˈvāt-ər/ *n* (15c) 1: one that raises or lifts something up: as a: an endless belt or chain conveyor with cleats, scoops, or buckets for raising material b: a cage or platform and its hoisting machinery for conveying something to different levels c: a building for elevating, storing, discharging, and sometimes processing grain 2: a movable auxiliary airfoil usu. attached to the tail plane of an airplane for producing motion up or down — see AIRPLANE illustration

**el-e-ven** \i-ˈlev-ən/ *n* [ME *enleven*, fr. *enleven*, *adj*. fr. OE *endleofan*, fr. *end-* (akin to OE *an* one) + *-leofan*, perh. akin to OE *lēon* to lend — more at ONE, LOAN] (bef. 12c) 1 — see NUMBER table 2: the 11th in a set or series 3: something having 11 units or members; esp.: a football team — **elev-en** *adj* or *pron* — **elev-en-th** \-ən(θ)/ *adj* or *n*

**elev-en-plus** \i-ˈlev-ən-ˈplʌs/ *n*, *Brit* (1937): an examination taken between the ages of 11 and 12 that determines the type of secondary education to which a student is assigned

**elev-en-ses** \-ən-ˈzəz/ *n* *pl* but sometimes *sing* in *constr* [irreg. *pl* of *eleven* (o'clock)] *Brit* (ca. 1819): light refreshment (as a snack) taken in the middle of the morning

**elev-enth** \i-ˈlev-ənθ/ *n* (1826): the latest possible time (won his reprieve at the **elev-enth** hour)

**el-e-ven** \el-ə-ˈvæn/ *n* [elevator + aileron] (1944): an airplane control surface that combines the functions of elevator and aileron

**elf** \elf/ *n* *pl* elves \elvz/ [ME, fr. OE *ælf*; akin to ON *alfr* elf & prob. to L *albus* white — more at ALB] (bef. 12c) 1: a small often mischievous fairy 2 a: a small lively creature; esp.: a mischievous child b: a usu. lively mischievous or malicious person — **elf-ish** \el-ˈfɪʃ/ *adj* — **elf-ish-ly** *adv*

**elf-in** \el-ˈfən/ *adj* [irreg. fr. *elf*] (1596) 1 a: of, relating to, or produced by an elf b: resembling an elf 2: having an otherworldly or magical quality or charm

**elf-lock** \el-ˈflɒk/ *n* (1592): hair matted as if by elves — usu. used in *pl*.

**el-hi** \el-ˈhi/ *adj* [elementary (school) + high (school)] (1948): of, relating to, or designed for use in grades 1 to 12

**Eli** \i-ˈli/ *n* (Heb *Elī*): a judge and priest of Israel who according to the account in 1 Samuel was entrusted with the care of the boy Samuel

**Eli-as** \i-ˈli-as/ *n* [LL, fr. Gk *Elías*, fr. Heb *Eliyāh*]: ELIAH

**elic-it** \i-ˈli-si-/ *vi* [L *elicitus*, pp. of *elicer*, fr. *e-* + *lacere* to allure — more at DELIGHT] (1605) 1 a: to draw forth or bring out (something latent or potential) b: to derive (as a truth) by logical processes 2: to call forth or draw out (a response or reaction) *syn* see EVOKE

**elic-it-a-tion** \i-ˈli-si-ˈtā-shən/ *n* — **elic-it-er** \i-ˈli-si-ˈtər/ *n*

**elide** \i-ˈlɪd/ *vi* *clid-ed*; *clid-ing* [L *elidere* to strike out, fr. *e-* + *laedere* to injure by striking] (1796) 1 a: to suppress or alter (as a vowel or syllable) by elision b: to strike out (as a written word or passage) 2 a: to leave out of consideration: OMIT b: CURTAIL, ABRIDGE

**el-i-gi-ble** \el-ə-ˈjə-bəl/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF & LL; MF, fr. LL *eligibilis*, fr. L *eligere* to choose — more at ELECT] (15c) 1 a: qualified to be chosen: ENTITLED (~ for sophomore standing) (~ to retire) b: permitted under football rules to catch a forward pass (an ~ receiver) 2: worthy of being chosen: DESIRABLE (an ~ young bachelor) — **el-i-gi-bil-ity** \el-ə-ˈjə-bil-ə-ti/ *n* — **el-i-gi-ble** *n* — **el-i-gi-bly** \el-ə-ˈjə-blɪ/ *adv*

**Eli-jah** \i-ˈli-jə/ *n* [Heb *Eliyāh*]: a Hebrew prophet of the 9th century B.C. who according to the account in 1 Kings championed the worship of Jehovah as against Baal

**elim-i-nate** \i-ˈlɪm-ə-, -nāt/ *vi* *-nat-ed*; *-nat-ing* [L *eliminatus*, pp. of *eliminare*, fr. *e-* + *limin-*, *limen* threshold — more at LIMB] (1568) 1 a: to cast out or get rid of: REMOVE, ERADICATE (the need to ~ poverty) b: to set aside as unimportant: IGNORE 2: to expel (as waste) from the living body 3: to cause to disappear by combining two or more equations — **elim-i-na-tion** \i-ˈlɪm-ə-ˈnā-shən/ *n* — **elim-i-na-tive** \i-ˈlɪm-ə-, -nāt-iv/ *adj* — **elim-i-na-tor** \i-ˈlɪm-ə-, -nāt-ər/ *n*

**Eli-sha** \i-ˈli-shə/ *n* [Heb *Elishā*]: a Hebrew prophet and disciple and successor of Elijah

**eli-sion** \i-ˈliz-ən/ *n* [LL *elision*, *elisto*, fr. L *elusus*, pp. of *elidere*] (1581) 1 a: the use of a speech form that lacks a final or initial sound which a variant speech form has (the use of *s* instead of *is* in *there's* is an example of ~) b: the omission of an unstressed vowel or syllable in a verse to achieve a uniform metrical pattern 2: the act or an instance of omitting something: OMISSION

**elite** \i-ˈliːt/ *i* \n [F *élite*, fr. OF *elite*, fr. fem. of *eslit* pp. of *eslire* to choose, fr. L *eligere*] (1823) 1 a: the choice part or segment; esp.: a socially superior group b: a powerful minority group (a power ~ inside the government) 2: a typewriter type providing 12 characters to the linear inch — **elite** *adj*

**elit-ism** \i-ˈliːt-iz-əm/ *n* (1947) 1 a: leadership or rule by an elite b: belief in or advocacy of such elitism 2: consciousness of being or belonging to an elite — **elit-ist** \i-ˈliːt-ist/ *n* or *adj*

**elix-ir** \i-ˈliːk-sər/ *n* [ME, fr. ML, fr. Ar *al-iksir* the elixir, fr. *al* the + *iksir* elixir, prob. fr. Gk *xērion* desiccative powder, fr. *xēros* dry — more at SERENE] (14c) 1 a: a substance held capable of changing base metals into gold: PHILOSOPHERS STONE b (1): a substance held capable of prolonging life indefinitely (2): CURE ALL (3): a sweetened liquid usu. containing alcohol that is used as a vehicle for medicinal agents 2: the essential principle

**eliz-a-be-than** \i-ˈliz-ə-ˈbē-thən/ *adj* (1817): of, relating to, or characteristic of Elizabeth I of England or her age — **Elizabethan** *n*

**elk** \elk/ *n* *pl* elks [ME, prob. fr. OE *colh*, akin to OHG *elaho* elk, Gk *elaphos* deer] (bef. 12c) 1 *pl* usu *elk* a: the largest existing deer (*Alces alces*) of Europe and Asia resembling but not so large as the moose of No. America b: a No. American deer (*Cervus canadensis*) similar to the red deer of Europe and related forms — called also *wapiti* c: any of various large Asian deer 2: soft tanned rugged leather 3 *cap* [Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks]: a member of a major benevolent and fraternal order

**elk-hound** \elk-ˈhaund/ *n* (1835): NORWEGIAN ELK HOUND

**elk-vel** \elk-ˈvɛl/ *n* [ME *eln*, fr. OE: akin to OHG *elina* ell, L *ulna* elbow, arm. Gk *elenē* elbow, Skt *āmī* linchpin, thigh] (bef. 12c) 1: a former English unit of length (as for cloth) equal to 45 inches 2: any of various units of length similar in use to the English ell

**ell** *n* [alter. of *el*] (1773) 1: an extension at right angles to the length of a building 2: an elbow in a pipe or conduit

**el-lag-ic acid** \ə-ˈlaj-ik- e-/ *n* [F *ellagique*, fr. *ellag*, anagram of *galle gall*] (1810): a crystalline phenolic compound C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub> with two lactone groupings that is obtained esp. from oak galls and some tannins and is used medicinally as a hemostatic

**el-lipse** \i-ˈlɪps- e-/ *n* [Gk *ellipseis*] (1753) 1 a: OVAL b: a closed plane curve generated by a point moving in such a way that the sums of its distances from two fixed points is a constant: a plane section of a right circular cone that is a closed curve 2: ELLIPSIS

**el-lip-sis** \i-ˈlɪp-səs- e-/ *n* *pl* el-lip-ses \i-ˈsēz/ [L, fr. Gk *ellipseis* ellipse, *ellipse*, fr. *ellipsein* to leave out, fall short, fr. *en* in + *leipein* to leave — more at IN, LOAN] (1540) 1 a: the omission of one or more words that are obviously understood but that must be supplied to make a construction grammatically complete (‘the man that he sees’ may be changed by ~ to ‘the man he sees’) b: a leap or sudden passage without logical connectives from one topic to another 2: marks or a mark (as — or \*\*\* or —) indicating an omission (as of words) or pause

**el-lip-soid** \i-ˈlɪp-soid- e-/ *n* (1721): a surface all plane sections of which are ellipses or circles — **ellipsoid** or **el-lip-soid** \i-ˈlɪp-soid-/ (je-/ *adj*)

**el-lip-tic** \i-ˈlɪp-tik- e-/ or **el-lip-ti-cal** \i-ˈli-kəl/ *adj* [Gk *elliptikos* defective, marked by ellipsis, fr. *ellipsein*] (1656) 1: of, relating to, or shaped like an ellipse 2 a: of, relating to, or marked by ellipsis or an ellipsis b (1): of, relating to, or marked by extreme economy of speech or writing (2): of, relating to deliberate obscurity (as of literary or conversational style) — **el-lip-ti-cal-ly** \i-ˈli-kəl-lee/ *adv*

**el-lip-tic-ity** \i-ˈlɪp-tis-ə-ti-/ *n* (1753): deviation of an ellipse or a spheroid from the form of a circle or a sphere

**elm** \elm/ *n* [ME, fr. OE: akin to OHG *elme* elm, L *ulmus*] (bef. 12c) 1: any of a genus (*Ulmus*) of the family Ulmaceae, the elm family) comprising large graceful trees with alternate stipulate leaves and small apetalous flowers 2: the wood of an elm

**elm bark beetle** *n* (1909): either of two beetles that are vectors for the fungus causing Dutch elm disease: a: a beetle (*Hylurgopinus rufipes*) native to eastern No. America b: a European beetle (*Scolytus multistriatus*) that is established in eastern No. America

**elm leaf beetle** *n* (1881): a small orange-yellow black-striped Old World chrysomelid beetle (*Pyrrhalta luteola*) that is a leaf-eating pest of elms in eastern No. America as a larva and as an adult

**elo-cu-tion** \el-ə-ˈkyū-shən/ *n* [ME *elocucioun*, fr. L *elocution-*, *elocutio*, fr. *elocutus*, pp. of *elocui*] (15c) 1: the art of effective public speaking 2: a style of speaking esp. in public — **elo-cu-tion-ary** \-shə-ˈner-ē/ *adj* — **elo-cu-tion-ist** \-shə-ˈnəst/ *n*

**elo-dea** \i-ˈlōd-ē-ə/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *helodēs* marshy, fr. *helos* marsh; akin to Skt *saras* pond] (ca. 1868): any of a small American genus (*Elodea*) of submerged aquatic monocotyledonous herbs

**eloin** \i-ˈlɔɪn/ *vi* [ME *eloynen*, fr. MF *esloigner*, fr. OF, fr. *es-* ex- (fr. L *ex-*) + *loing* (adv) far, fr. L *longe*, fr. *longus* long] (1500) 1 *archaic*: to take (oneself) far away 2 *archaic*: to remove to a distant or unknown place: CONCEAL

**elon-gate** \i-ˈlɒŋ-ɡāt/ *vb* *-gat-ed*; *-gat-ing* [LL *elongatus*, pp. of *elongare*, to withdraw, fr. L *e-* + *longus*] *vi* (1578): to extend the length of ~ *vi*: to grow in length

**el-on-gate** or **elon-gat-ed** *adj* (1828) 1: stretched out: LENGTHENED 2: long in proportion to width: SLENDER

**elon-ga-tion** \i-ˈlɒŋ-ɡā-shən/ *n* (14c) 1 a: the angular distance of a celestial body from another around which it revolves or from a particular point in the sky b: the daily extreme east or west position of a star with reference to the north celestial pole 2 a: the state of being elongated or lengthened: also: the process of growing or increasing in length b: something that is elongated

**elope** \i-ˈlɒp/ *vi* *eloped*; *elop-ing* [AF *aloper*] (1628) 1 a: to run away from one's husband with a lover b: to run away secretly with the intention of getting married usu. without parental consent 2: to slip away: ESCAPE — **elope-ment** \i-ˈlɒp-mənt/ *n* — **elope-r** *n*

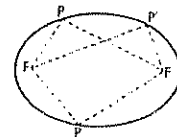
**elo-quence** \el-ə-ˈkwɒn(t)s/ *n* (14c) 1: discourse marked by force and persuasiveness; also: the art or power of using such discourse 2: the quality of forceful or persuasive expressiveness

**elo-quent** \i-ˈkwɒnt/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *eloquent-*, *eloquens*, fr. pp. of *elocui* to speak out, fr. *e-* + *loqui* to speak] (14c) 1: marked by forceful and fluent expression (an ~ preacher) 2: vividly or movingly expressive or revealing (put his arm around her in an ~ gesture of reassurance) — **elo-quent-ly** *adv*

**else** \els/ *adv* [ME *elles*, fr. OE: akin to L *alius* other, *alter* other of two, Gk *allos* other] (bef. 12c) 1 a: in a different manner or place or at a different time (how ~ could he have acted) (here and nowhere ~) b: in an additional manner or place or at an additional time (where ~ is gold found) 2: if the facts are or were different; if not: OTHERWISE (do what you are told or ~ you'll be sorry) — used absolutely to express a threat (do what I tell you or ~)

**else-adj** (bef. 12c): OTHER a: being different in identity (it must have been somebody ~) b: being in addition (what ~ did he say)

**else-where** \i-ˈ(h)we(ə)r-, ˈ(h)wə(ə)r/ *adv* [ME *elleswher*, fr. OE *elles hwaer*] (bef. 12c): in or to another place (took his business ~)



ellipse 1b: F, F' foci; P, P', P' any point on the curve;  $FP + F'P = FP' + P'F = 2a$

ʌʌ abut ʔʔ kitten, F table ʌʔʔ further ʌʌ ash ʌʌ acc ʌʌ cot. cart  
 ʌʌʌ out ʌʔʔ chin ʌʔʔ bet ʌʔʔ easy ʌʔʔ go ʌʔʔ hit ʌʔʔ ice ʌʔʔ job  
 ʌʔʔ sing ʌʔʔ go ʌʔʔ law ʌʔʔ boy ʌʔʔ thin ʌʔʔ the ʌʔʔ foot ʌʔʔ foot  
 ʌʔʔ vet ʌʔʔ vision ʌʔʔ k. n. e. æ. ɪ. ʔʔ see Guide to Pronunciation

TA 156



## 606 impregnability • impuissant

**im-preg-na-ble** \im-'preg-na-bəl\ *adj* [ME *imprenable* fr. MF, fr. *in-* + *pre-* + *na-* + *ble* *vulnerable to capture*. fr. *prendre* to take — more at **PRIZE**] (15c) 1: incapable of being taken by assault: UNCONQUERABLE 2: UNASSAILABLE; also: IMPENETRABLE — **im-preg-na-bil-i-ty** \(\im-'preg-na-'bil-ə-tē\ *n* — **im-preg-na-bil-ness** \(\im-'preg-na-'bil-ə-nəs\ *n* — **im-preg-na-bly** \-blē\ *adv*

**im-preg-nant** \im-'preg-nənt\ *n* (1926): a substance used for impregnating another substance

**im-preg-nate** \im-'preg-nāt, 'im-ə\ *vi* -nat-ed; -nat-ing [LL *im-pregnatus*, pp. of *imprægnare*, fr. L *in-* + *prægnas* pregnant] (1605) 1: a: to cause to be filled, imbued, permeated, or saturated b: to permeate thoroughly 2: to make pregnant: FERTILIZE *syn* see **SOAK** — **im-preg-na-tion** \(\im-'preg-nā-shən\ *n* — **im-preg-na-tor** \im-'preg-nāt-ər, 'im-ə\ *n*

**im-preg-not** \im-'preg-nōt\ *adj* (1646): being filled or saturated

**im-pre-sa** \im-'prā-zə, -sə\ *n* [It. lit. undertaking] (1588): a device with a motto used in the 16th and 17th centuries; broadly: EMBLEM

**im-pre-sa-rio** \im-'prā-sär-ē, -ō, -sär-, -zär-\ *n. pl.* -ri-ös [It. fr. *impresa* undertaking, fr. *imprendere* to undertake, fr. (assumed) VL *imprehendere* — more at **EMPRISE**] (1746) 1: the promoter, manager, or conductor of an opera or concert company 2: one who puts on or sponsors an entertainment (as a television show or sports event) 3: MANAGER, DIRECTOR

**im-press** \im-'pres\ *vb* [ME *impressen*, fr. L *impressus*, pp. of *imprimere*, fr. *in-* + *primere* to press — more at **PRESS**] (14c) 1: a: to apply with pressure so as to imprint b: to produce (as a mark) by pressure c: to mark by or as if by pressure or stamping 2: a: to produce a vivid impression of b: to affect esp. forcibly or deeply: INFLUENCE 3: a: TRANSFER, TRANSMIT b: to transmit (force or motion) by pressure; esp: to apply (as voltage) to a circuit from an outside source *vi*: to produce an impression *syn* see **AFFECT**

**im-press** \im-'pres *also* im-\ *n* (1590) 1: a characteristic or distinctive mark: STAMP (the ~ of a fresh and vital intelligence is stamped in his work — Lytton Strachey) 2: IMPRESSION, EFFECT (have an ~ on history) 3: the act of impressing 4: a mark made by pressure: IMPRINT b: an image of something formed by or as if by pressure: esp: SEAL c: a product of pressure or influence

**im-press** \im-'pres\ *vi* [in- + press] (1596) 1: to levy or take by force for public service; esp: to force into naval service 2: a: to procure or enlist by forcible persuasion b: FORCE (~ed him into a white coat for the Christmas festivities — Nancy Hale)

**im-press** \im-'pres *also* im-\ *n* (1602): IMPRESSMENT

**im-press-ible** \im-'pres-ə-bəl\ *adj* (15c): capable of being impressed

**im-press-ibil-i-ty** \-pres-ə-'bil-ə-tē\ *n* — **im-press-ibly** \-pres-ə-blē\ *adv*

**im-press-ion** \im-'presh-ən\ *n* (14c) 1: the act of impressing: as a: an affecting by stamping or pressing b: a communicating of a mold, trait, or character by an external force or influence 2: the effect produced by impressing: as a: a stamp, form, or figure resulting from physical contact b: an imprint of the teeth and adjacent portions of the jaw for use in dentistry c: an esp. marked influence or effect on feeling, sense, or mind 3: a: a characteristic, trait, or feature resulting from some influence (the ~ on behavior produced by the social milieu) b: an effect of alteration or improvement (the settlement left little ~ on the wilderness) c: a telling image impressed on the senses or the mind 4: a: the amount of pressure with which an inked printing surface deposits its ink on the paper b: one instance of the meeting of a printing surface and the material being printed; also: a single print or copy so made c: all the copies (as of a book) printed in one continuous operation from a single makeready 5: a usu. indistinct or imprecise notion or remembrance 6: a: the first coat of color in painting b: a coat of paint for ornament or preservation 7: an imitation or representation of salient features in an artistic or theatrical medium; esp: an imitation in caricature of a noted personality as a form of theatrical entertainment *syn* see **IDEA**

**im-press-ion-able** \im-'presh-(ə-)nə-bəl\ *adj* (1836): capable of being easily impressed — **im-press-ion-abil-i-ty** \-presh-(ə-)nə-'bil-ə-tē\ *n*

**im-press-ion-ism** \im-'presh-ən-iz-əm\ *n* (1882) 1 often *cap*: a theory or practice in painting esp. among French painters of about 1870 of depicting the natural appearances of objects by means of dabs or strokes of primary unmixed colors in order to simulate actual reflected light 2: a: the depiction of scene, emotion, or character by details intended to achieve a vividness or effectiveness more by evoking subjective and sensory impressions than by recreating an objective reality b: a style of musical composition designed to create subtle moods and impressions

**im-press-ion-ist** \im-'presh-(ə-)nist\ *n* (1881) 1 often *cap*: one (as a painter) who practices or adheres to the theories of impressionism 2: an entertainer who does impressions

**im-press-ion-is-tic** \(\im-'presh-ə-'nis-tik\ *adj* (1886) 1 or **im-press-ion-ist** \im-'presh-(ə-)nist\ of, relating to, or constituting impressionism 2: based on or involving impression as distinct from knowledge or fact (intuitions and ~ anecdotal accounts — Sidney Hook) — **im-press-ion-is-ti-cal-ly** \(\im-'presh-ə-'nis-ti-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

**im-press-ive** \im-'pres-iv\ *adj* (1598): making or tending to make a marked impression *syn* see **MOVING** — **im-press-ive-ly** *adv* — **im-press-iveness** *n*

**im-press-ment** \im-'pres-mənt\ *n* (1787): the act of seizing for public use or of impressing into public service

**im-press-ure** \im-'presh-ər\ *n. archaic* (1600): a mark made by pressure: IMPRESSION

**im-press** \im-'prest\ *n* [obs. *imprest* (to lend), prob. fr. It *imprestare*] (1568): a loan or advance of money

**im-print-a-tur** \im-'prā-mā-tū(ə)r, im-'prā-mā-t(y)ū(ə)r\ *n* [NL. let it be printed, fr. *imprimere* to print, fr. L to imprint, impress — more at **IMPRESS**] (1640) 1: a: a license to print or publish esp. by Roman Catholic episcopal authority b: approval of a publication under circumstances of official censorship 2: a: SANCTION, APPROVAL b: IM-PRINT c: a mark of approval or distinction

**im-print-mis** \im-'pri-mās-, -prē-\ *adv* [ME *imprimis*, fr. L *in primis* among the first (things)] (15c): in the first place — used to introduce a list of items or considerations

**im-print** \im-'print, 'im-ə\ *vi* (14c) 1: to mark by or as if by pressure: IMPRESS 2: a: to fix indelibly or permanently (as on the memory) b

: to subject to or induce by imprinting (an ~ed preference) *vi*: to undergo imprinting — **im-print-er** \-ər\ *n*

**im-print** \im-'print\ *n* [MF *empreinte*, fr. fem. of *empreint*, pp. of *empreindre* to imprint, fr. L *imprimere*] (15c): something imprinted or printed: as a: a mark or depression made by pressure (the fossil ~ of a dinosaur's foot) b: an identifying name (as of a publisher) placed conspicuously on a product (as at the foot of the title page of a book); also: the name under which a publisher issues books c: an indelible distinguishing effect or influence

**im-print-ing** \im-'print-ing, 'im-ə\ *n* (ca. 1937): a rapid learning process (that takes place early in the life of a social animal (as a greylag goose) and establishes a behavior pattern (as recognition of and attraction to its own kind or a substitute)

**im-pris-on** \im-'priz-'n\ *vi* [ME *imprisonen*, fr. OF *emprisonen*, fr. en- + *prison* prison] (14c): to put in or as if in prison: CONFIN — **im-pris-on-able** \im-'priz-'n-ə-bəl, -'priz-'n-ə\ *adj* — **im-pris-on-ment** \im-'priz-ə-'mənt\ *n*

**im-pro-b-a-ble** \(\im-'prəb-(ə-)bəl\ *adj* [MF or L; MF, fr. L *improbabilis*, fr. in- + *probabilis* probable] (1598): unlikely to be true or to occur; also: unlikely but real or true — **im-pro-b-a-bil-i-ty** \(\im-'prəb-(ə-)bil-ə-tē\ *n* — **im-pro-b-a-bly** \(\im-'prəb-(ə-)blē\ *adv*

**im-promp-tu** \im-'prəm(p)-\(\im-'p)(y)ū\ *n* [F. fr. *impromptu* extemporaneously, fr. L *in promptu* in readiness] (1683) 1: something that is impromptu 2: a musical composition suggesting improvisation

**im-promptu** *adj* (1764) 1: made, done, or formed on or as if on the spur of the moment: IMPROVISED 2: composed or uttered without previous preparation: EXTEMPORANEOUS — **im-promptu** *adv*

**im-prop-er** \(\im-'prəp-ər\ *adj* [MF *impropre*, fr. L *improprius*, fr. in- + *proprius* proper] (15c): not proper: as a: not in accord with fact, truth, or right procedure: INCORRECT (~ inference) b: not regularly or normally formed or not properly so called c: not suited to the circumstances, design, or end (~ medicine) d: not in accord with propriety, modesty, good manners, or good taste *syn* see **INDECOROUS** — **im-prop-er-ly** *adv* — **im-prop-er-ness** *n*

**improper fraction** *n* (1542): a fraction whose numerator is equal to, larger than, or of equal or higher degree than the denominator

**improper integral** *n* (ca. 1942): a definite integral whose region of integration is unbounded or includes a point at which the integrand is undefined or tends to infinity

**im-pro-pri-ety** \im-'p(ə-)pri-ə-tē\ *n. pl.* -et-ies [F or L; F *impropriété*, fr. LL *improprietas*, *improprietas*, fr. L *improprius*] (1611) 1: the quality or state of being improper 2: an improper or indecorous act or remark; esp: an unacceptable use of a word or of language

**im-prov-a-ble** \im-'prū-və-bəl\ *adj* (1646): capable of improving or being improved — **im-prov-a-bil-i-ty** \im-'prū-və-'bil-ə-tē\ *n* — **im-prov-a-bly** \im-'prū-və-blē\ *adv*

**im-prove** \im-'prūv\ *vb* im-proved; im-prov-ing [AF *emprover* to invest profitably, fr. OF *en-* + *prou* advantage, fr. LL *prode* — more at **PROUD**] (15c) 1: a: to enhance in value or quality: make better b: to increase the value of (land or property) by betterment (as cultivation or the erection of buildings) c: to grade and drain (a road) and apply surfacing material other than pavement 2 *archaic*: EMPLOY, USE 3: to use to good purpose *vi* 1: to advance or make progress in what is desirable 2: to make useful additions or amendments — **im-prov-er** *n*

**im-prove-ment** \im-'prūv-mənt\ *n* (15c) 1: the act or process of improving 2: a: the state of being improved; esp: enhanced value or excellence b: an instance of such improvement: something that enhances value or excellence

**im-prov-i-dence** \(\im-'prāv-əd-ən(t)s, -ə-'dent(t)s\ *n* (15c): the quality or state of being improvident

**im-prov-i-dent** \-əd-ənt, -ə-'dent\ *adj* [LL *improvidens*, *improvidens*, fr. L in- + *providens*, *providens* provident] (1514): not provident: not foreseeing and providing for the future — **im-prov-i-dent-ly** *adv*

**im-pro-vi-sa-tion** \(\im-'prāv-ə-'zā-shən, im-'prā-və- also im-'prā-(v)ē\ *n* (1786) 1: the act or art of improvising 2: something (as a musical or dramatic composition) improvised — **im-pro-vi-sa-tion-al** \-shən-\ *adj* — **im-pro-vi-sa-tion-al-ly** \-ē\ *adv*

**im-prov-i-sa-tor** \im-'prāv-ə-'zāt-ər\ *n* (1795): one that improvises — **im-prov-i-sa-tor-i-al** \(\im-'prāv-ə-'zā-tōr-ē-əl, -tōr-ə\ *adj* — **im-pro-vi-sa-tor-y** \im-'prāv-ə-'zā-tōr-ē, im-'prā-vi-zā-, -tōr-ə\ *adj*

**im-pro-vi-sa-to-re** \(\im-'prāv-ə-'zā-tōr-ē, im-'prā-vē-zā-, -tōr-ə\ *n. pl.* -tōr-ē, -tōr-ə or -tōres [It *improvvisatore*, fr. *improvvisare*] (ca. 1765): one that improvises (as verse) usu. extemporaneously

**im-pro-vise** \im-'prā-'vīz, 'im-'prā-\ *vb* -vised; -vis-ing [F *improviser*, fr. It *improvvisare*, fr. *improvviso* sudden, fr. L *improvvisus*, lit. unforeseen, fr. in- + *provisus*, pp. of *providere* to see ahead — more at **PROVIDE**] (1826) 1: to compose, recite, play, or sing extemporaneously 2: to make, invent, or arrange offhand 3: to fabricate out of what is conveniently on hand *vi*: to improvise something — **im-pro-vise-er** or **im-pro-vi-sor** \-vī-zər, -vī-\ *n*

**im-pru-dence** \(\im-'prūd-ən(t)s\ *n* (15c) 1: the quality or state of being imprudent 2: an imprudent act

**im-pru-dent** \-ənt\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *imprudens*, *imprudens*, fr. in- + *prudens*, *prudens* prudent] (14c): not prudent: lacking discretion — **im-pru-dent-ly** *adv*

**im-pu-dent** \im-'pyəd-ən(t)s\ *n* (14c): the quality or state of being impudent

**im-pu-dent** \-ənt\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *impudens*, *impudens*, fr. in- + *pudens*, *pudens*, pp. of *pudere* to feel shame] (14c) 1 *obs*: lacking modesty 2: marked by contemptuous or cocky boldness or disregard of others: Insolent — **im-pu-dent-ly** *adv*

**im-pu-dic-i-ty** \im-'pyū-'dis-ə-tē\ *n* (1528): lack of modesty: SHAMELESSNESS

**im-pugn** \im-'pyūn\ *vi* [ME *impugnare*, fr. MF *impugnare*, fr. L *impugnare*, fr. in- + *pugnare* to fight — more at **PUGNACIOUS**] (14c) 1 *obs*: a: AS-SAIL b: RESIST 2: to assail by words or arguments: oppose or attack as false or lacking integrity — **im-pugn-a-ble** \im-'pyū-nə-bəl\ *adj* — **im-pugn-er** \-nər\ *n*

**im-puis-sance** \(\im-'pyū-'sānt(t)s, (\im-'pyū-'sānt(t)s, im-'pyū-'is-'sānt(t)s\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. in- + *puissance* puissance, power] (15c): WEAKNESS POWERLESSNESS

**im-puis-sant** \-ənt, -sənt\ *adj* [F] (1629): WEAK POWERLESS



## intellective • inter- 629

**in-tel-lee-tive** \-'ek-tiv/ *adj* (15c): having, relating to, or belonging to the intellect: **RATIONAL** — **in-tel-lee-tive-ly** *adv*  
**in-tel-lee-tu-al** \int-'el-'ek-ch(ə)-wəl/ *adj* (14c) 1 a: of or relating to the intellect or its use b: developed or chiefly guided by the intellect rather than by emotion or experience; **RATIONAL** c: requiring use of the intellect 2 a: given to study, reflection, and speculation b: engaged in activity requiring the creative use of the intellect — **in-tel-lee-tu-al-ity** \-'ek-ch(ə)-wəl-ə-tē/ *n* — **in-tel-lee-tu-al-ly** \-'ek-ch(ə)-wəl-lē/ *adv* — **in-tel-lee-tu-al-ness** \-'ek-ch(ə)-wəl-lē-nəs/ *n*  
**intellectual** \in-'tel-ə-jən(t)-səl/ *n* (1599) 1 *pl. archaic*: intellectual powers 2: an intellectual person  
**in-tel-lee-tu-al-ism** \int-'el-'ek-ch(ə)-wəl-liz-əm/ *n* (1838): devotion to the exercise of intellect or to intellectual pursuits — **in-tel-lee-tu-al-ist** \-'el-ist/ *n* — **in-tel-lee-tu-al-istic** \-'ek-ch(ə)-wəl-'lis-tik/ *adj*  
**in-tel-lee-tu-al-ize** \int-'el-'ek-ch(ə)-wəl-liz-/ *vt* -ized; -izing (1819): to give rational form or content to — **in-tel-lee-tu-al-iza-tion** \-'ek-ch(ə)-wəl-lā-'zā-shən/ *n* — **in-tel-lee-tu-al-izer** \-'ek-ch(ə)-wəl-lā-'zər/ *n*  
**in-tel-li-gence** \in-'tel-ə-jən(t)-səl/ *n* [ME *fr. MF*, *fr. L* *intelligentia*, *fr. intelligent-*, *intelligens* *intelligent*] (14c) 1 a: (1) the ability to learn or understand or to deal with new or trying situations; **REASON**; also: the skilled use of reason (2): the ability to apply knowledge to manipulate one's environment or to think abstractly as measured by objective criteria (as tests) b: *Christian Science*: the basic eternal quality of divine Mind c: mental acuteness; **SHREWDNESS** 2 a: an intelligent entity; *esp.*: **ANGEL** b: intelligent minds or mind (cosmic ~) 3: the act of understanding; **COMPREHENSION** 4 a: **INFORMATION** b: information concerning an enemy or possible enemy or an area; also: an agency engaged in obtaining such information  
**intelligence quotient** *n* (1916): a number used to express the apparent relative intelligence of a person determined by dividing his mental age as reported on a standardized test by his chronological age and multiplying by 100  
**in-tel-li-gence-er** \in-'tel-ə-jən-sər/ *n* [ME *fr. MF*, *fr. L* *intelligentia*] (1581) 1: a secret agent 2: a bringer of news; **REPORTER**  
**intelligence test** *n* (1914): a test designed to determine the relative mental capacity of a person  
**in-tel-li-gent** \in-'tel-ə-jən(t)-səl/ *adj* [L *intelligent-*, *intelligens*, *prp. of intelligere*, *intelligere* to understand, *fr. inter-* + *legere* to gather, select — more at **LEGEND**] (1509) 1 a: having or indicating a high or satisfactory degree of intelligence and mental capacity b: revealing or reflecting good judgment or sound thought; **SKILLFUL** 2 a: possessing intelligence b: guided or directed by intellect; **RATIONAL** 3: able to perform computer functions (an ~ terminal); also: able to convert digital information to hard copy (an ~ copier) — **in-tel-li-gen-tial** \-'el-ə-jən-chəl/ *adj* — **in-tel-li-gen-tly** \-'el-ə-jən-tlē/ *adv*  
**syn** **INTELLIGENT**, **CLEVER**, **ALERT**, **QUICK**, **WITTED** mean mentally keen or quick. **INTELLIGENT** stresses success in coping with new situations and solving problems; **CLEVER** implies native ability or aptness and sometimes suggests a lack of more substantial qualities; **ALERT** stresses quickness in perceiving and understanding; **QUICK-WITTED** implies promptness in finding answers in debate or in devising expedients in moments of danger or challenge.  
**in-tel-li-gen-tial** \in-'tel-ə-jən(t)-səl/ *n* [Russ *intelligentsiya*, *fr. L* *intelligentia* *intelligence*] (1907): intellectuals who form an artistic, social, or political vanguard or elite  
**in-tel-li-gible** \in-'tel-ə-jə-bəl/ *adj* [ME *fr. L* *intelligibilis*, *fr. intelligere*] (14c) 1: apprehensible by the intellect only 2: capable of being understood or comprehended — **in-tel-li-gi-bil-ity** \-'el-ə-jə-'bil-ə-tē/ *n* — **in-tel-li-gi-bil-ness** \-'el-ə-jə-'bil-nəs/ *n* — **in-tel-li-gi-bly** \-'el-ə-jə-'bil-ē/ *adv*  
**in-tem-per-ance** \in-'tem-p(ə)-rən(t)-səl/ *n* (15c): lack of moderation; *esp.*: habitual or excessive drinking of intoxicants  
**in-tem-per-ate** \in-'tem-p(ə)-rət/ *adj* [ME *intemperat*, *fr. L* *intemperatus*, *fr. in-* + *temperatus*, *pp. of temperare* to temper] (14c): not temperate; *esp.*: given to excessive use of intoxicating liquors — **in-tem-per-ate-ly** *adv* — **in-tem-per-ate-ness** *n*  
**in-tem-per-ate-ly** *adv* [ME *entenden*, *intenden*, *fr. MF* *entendre* to purpose, *fr. L* *intendere* to stretch out, to purpose, *fr. in-* + *tendere* to stretch — more at **THIN**] *vi* (14c) 1 a: to have in mind as a purpose or goal; **PLAN** b: to design for a specified use or future 2 a: **SIGNIFY**, **MEAN** b: to refer to 3 *archaic*: to proceed on (a course) 4: to direct the mind on ~ *vi. archaic*: SET OUT START — **in-tem-per-er** *n*  
**in-ten-dance** \in-'ten-dən(t)-səl/ *n* (1739) 1: **MANAGEMENT** **SUPERINTENDENCE** 2: an administrative department  
**in-ten-dant** \in-'dant/ *n* [F, *fr. MF*, *fr. L* *intendens*, *prp. of intendere* to intend, attend] (1652): an administrative official (as a governor) *esp.* under the French, Spanish, or Portuguese monarchies  
**in-ten-ded** *adj* (1586) 1: expected to be such in the future (an ~ candidate) (his ~ bride) 2: **INTENTIONAL** — **in-ten-ded-ly** *adv* — **in-ten-ded-ness** *n*  
**intended** *n* (1767): the person to whom another is engaged: a fiancé or fiancée  
**in-ten-ding** *adj* (1788): **PROSPECTIVE** **ASPIRING** (an ~ teacher)  
**in-ten-dment** \in-'ten(d)-mənt/ *n* (14c): the true meaning or intention *esp.* of a law  
**in-ten-er-ate** \in-'ten-ə-rāt/ *vi* -at-ed; -at-ing [F, *fr. L* *tener* soft, tender — more at **TENDER**] (1595): to make tender: **SOFTEN** — **in-ten-er-ation** \-'ten-ə-rā-shən/ *n*  
**in-ten-se** \in-'ten(t)-səl/ *adj* [ME *fr. MF*, *fr. L* *intensius*, *fr. pp. of intendere* to stretch out] (15c) 1 a: existing in an extreme degree b: having or showing a characteristic in extreme degree c: very large; **CONSIDERABLE** 2: strained or straining to the utmost 3 a: feeling deeply *esp.* by nature or temperament b: deeply felt — **in-ten-se-ly** *adv* — **in-ten-se-ness** *n*  
**in-ten-si-fi-er** \in-'ten(t)-sə-'fi-(ə)-r/ *n* (1835): one that intensifies; *esp.* **INTENSIFIER**  
**in-ten-si-fy** \in-'ten(t)-sə-'fi-/ *vb* -fied; -fy-ing *vt* (1817) 1: to make intense or more intensive: **STRENGTHEN** 2 a: to increase the density and contrast of (a photographic image) by chemical treatment b: to make more acute: **SHARPEN** ~ *vi*: to become intense or more intensive: grow stronger or more acute — **in-ten-si-fi-ca-tion** \-'ten(t)-sə-'fi-kā-shən/ *n*

**syn** **INTENSIFY**, **AGGRAVATE**, **HEIGHTEN**, **ENHANCE** mean to increase markedly in measure or degree. **INTENSIFY** implies a deepening or strengthening of a thing or of its characteristic quality; **AGGRAVATE** implies an increasing in gravity or seriousness, *esp.* the worsening of something already bad or undesirable; **HEIGHTEN** suggests a lifting above the ordinary or accustomed; **ENHANCE** implies a raising or strengthening above the normal in desirability, value, or attractiveness.

**in-ten-sion** \in-'ten-chen/ *n* (1604) 1: **INTENSITY** 2: **CONNOTATION** 3 — **in-ten-sion-al** \-'ten-chen-əl/ *adj* — **in-ten-sion-al-ly** \-'el-ē/ *adv*  
**in-ten-sity** \in-'ten(t)-sə-tē/ *n*, *pl. -ties* (1665) 1: the quality or state of being intense; *esp.*: extreme degree of strength, force, energy, or feeling 2: the magnitude of force or energy per unit (as of surface, charge, mass, or time) 3: **SATURATION** 4a

**in-ten-sive** \in-'ten(t)-siv/ *adj* (15c): of, relating to, or marked by intensity or intensification: as a: highly concentrated (~ study) b: tending to strengthen or increase; *esp.*: tending to give force or emphasis (~ adverb) c: constituting or relating to a method designed to increase productivity by the expenditure of more capital and labor rather than by increase in scope (~ farming) — **in-ten-sive-ly** *adv* — **in-ten-sive-ness** *n*

**intensive** *n* (1813): an intensive linguistic element  
**intensive care** *adj* (1963): having special medical facilities, services, and monitoring devices to meet the needs of gravely ill patients (an intensive care unit) — **intensive care** *n*

**in-ten-t** \in-'ten(t)-səl/ *n* [ME *entent*, *fr. OF*, *fr. LL* *intensus*, *fr. L*, act of stretching out, *fr. intensus*, *pp. of intendere*] (13c) 1 a: the act or fact of intending: **PURPOSE** b: the state of mind with which an act is done: **VOLITION** 2: a usu. clearly formulated or planned intention: **AIM** 3 a: **MEANING** **SIGNIFICANCE** b: **CONNOTATION** 3 *syn* see **INTENTION**

**intent** *adj* [L *intensus*, *fr. pp. of intendere*] (14c) 1: directed with strained or eager attention: **CONCENTRATED** 2: having the mind, attention, or will concentrated on something or some end or purpose (~ on their work) — **in-ten-t-ly** *adv* — **in-ten-t-ness** *n*

**in-ten-tion** \in-'ten-chen/ *n* (14c) 1: a determination to act in a certain way: **RESOLVE** 2: **IMPORT**, **SIGNIFICANCE** 3 a: what one intends to do or bring about b: the object for which a prayer, mass, or pious act is offered 4: a process or manner of healing of incised wounds 5: **CONCEPT**; *esp.*: a concept considered as the product of attention directed to an object of knowledge 6 *pl*: purpose with respect to marriage

**syn** **INTENTION**, **INTENT**, **PURPOSE**, **DESIGN**, **AIM**, **END**, **OBJECT**, **OBJECTIVE**, **GOAL** mean what one purposes to accomplish or attain. **INTENTION** implies little more than what one has in mind to do or bring about; **INTENT** suggests clearer formulation or greater deliberateness; **PURPOSE** suggests a more settled determination; **DESIGN** implies a more carefully calculated plan; **AIM** adds to these implications of effort directed toward attaining or accomplishing; **END** stresses the intended effect of action often in distinction or contrast to the action or means as such; **OBJECT** may equal **END** but more often applies to a more individually determined wish or need; **OBJECTIVE** implies something tangible and immediately attainable; **GOAL** suggests something attained only by prolonged effort and hardship.

**in-ten-tion-al** \in-'ten-chen-əl/ *adj* (1677) 1: done by intention or design: **INTENDED** (~ damage) 2 a: of or relating to epistemological intention b: having external reference *syn* see **VOLUNTARY** — **in-ten-tion-al-ity** \-'ten-chen-əl-ə-tē/ *n* — **in-ten-tion-al-ly** \-'ten-chen-əl-ē/ *adv*

**in-ter** \in-'tər/ *vi* in-terred; in-ter-ter [ME *enteren*, *fr. MF* *enterrer*, *fr. (assumed) VL* *interrare*, *fr. in-* + *L* *terra* earth — more at **TERRACE**] (14c): to deposit (a dead body) in the earth or in a tomb  
**inter-** *prefix* [ME *inter-*, *fr. MF* & *L*, *fr. MF* *inter-*, *entre-*, *fr. L* *inter-*, *fr. inter-*, akin to **OHG** *untar* between, among, *Gk* *entaron* intestine, *OE* *in*] 1: between: among: in the midst (*intercrop*) (*interpenetrate*) (*intertellar*) 2: reciprocal (*interrelation*): reciprocally (*intermarry*) 3: located between (*interface*) 4: carried on between (*international*) 5: occurring between (*interborough*): intervening (*interglacial*) 6: shared by or derived from two or more (*interfaith*) 7: between the limits of: within (*intertropical*) 8: existing between (*intercommunal*) (*intercompany*)

in-ter-Af-ri-can	in-ter-chro-mo-som-al	in-ter-cul-ture
in-ter-age	in-ter-church	in-ter-de-al-er
in-ter-a-gen-ey	in-ter-city	in-ter-de-pend
in-ter-al-le-lie	in-ter-clan	in-ter-de-pen-dence
in-ter-Amer-i-can	in-ter-class	in-ter-de-pen-dency
in-ter-an-ti-ma-tion	in-ter-club	in-ter-de-pen-dent-ly
in-ter-an-nu-al	in-ter-clus-ter	in-ter-de-pen-dent-ly
in-ter-as-so-ci-a-tion	in-ter-coast-al	in-ter-di-a-lec-tal
in-ter-avail-a-bil-ity	in-ter-co-lo-ni-al	in-ter-dis-trib-ut
in-ter-bank	in-ter-com-mu-nal	in-ter-di-vi-sion-al
in-ter-ba-sin	in-ter-com-mu-ni-ty	in-ter-do-min-ion
in-ter-bed	in-ter-com-pa-ny	in-ter-ec-cle-si-as-ti-cal
in-ter-be-hav-i-or	in-ter-com-pare	in-ter-elec-trode
in-ter-be-hav-i-or-al	in-ter-com-par-i-son	in-ter-elec-tron
in-ter-bor-ough	in-ter-com-pre-hen-si-bil-ity	in-ter-elec-tron-ic
in-ter-branch	in-ter-cor-po-rate	in-ter-el-e-ment
in-ter-cal-i-bra-tion	in-ter-cor-re-late	in-ter-en-vi-ron-men-tal
in-ter-camp-us	in-ter-cor-re-la-tion	in-ter-ep-i-dem-ic
in-ter-Car-ib-be-an	in-ter-cur-ti-cal	in-ter-eth-nic
in-ter-caste	in-ter-coun-try	in-ter-fac-ulty
in-ter-cel-e-bra-tion	in-ter-coun-ty	in-ter-fa-mil-i-al
in-ter-cell	in-ter-cou-ple	in-ter-fam-ily
in-ter-cel-lu-lar	in-ter-er-a-ter	in-ter-fl-ber
in-ter-cel-lu-lar-ly	in-ter-crys-tal-line	in-ter-firm
in-ter-chain	in-ter-cul-tur-al	in-ter-fl-ow
in-ter-chan-nel	in-ter-cul-tur-al-ly	in-ter-flu-vi-al

\ə/ about \ʌ/ kitten. F table \fər/ further \ʌ/ ash \ā/ ace \ä/ cot. cart  
 \aʊ/ out \ch/ chin \æ/ bet \ē/ easy \g/ go \i/ hit \i/ ice \j/ job  
 \j/ sing \dʒ/ go \dʒ/ law \dʒ/ boy \th/ thin \th/ the \lʊ/ loot \lʊ/ foot  
 \y/ yet \zh/ vision \ä. k. ñ. œ. ũ. ũ. \ see Guide to Pronunciation

## 1020 robusta coffee • rodent

syn see HEALTHY — ro-bust-ly adv — ro-bust-ness \-'bas(t)-nəs.  
(\-'bas(t)-\ n  
ro-bus-ta coffee \rō-'bas-tə-\ n [NL *robusta*, specific epithet of *Coffea robusta* syn. of *Coffea canephora*] (1909) 1: a coffee (*Coffea canephora*) that is indigenous to central Africa but has been introduced elsewhere (as in Java) 2: a: the seed of robusta coffee b: coffee brewed from the seed of robusta coffee  
ro-bus-tious \rō-'bas-chəs\ adj (1548) 1: ROBUST 2: vigorous in a rough or unrefined way: BOISTEROUS — ro-bus-tious-ly adv — ro-bus-tious-ness n  
roc \rāk\ n [Ar *rukhhk*] (1579): a legendary bird of great size and strength believed to inhabit the Indian ocean area  
Ro-chelle salt \rō-'shel-\ n [La *Rochelle*, France] (ca 1753): a crystal-line salt  $\text{KNaC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_6 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$  that is a mild purgative  
roche mou-ton-née \rōsh-'mūt-'n-ā. \rōsh-\ n. pl roches mou-ton-nées \same or -āz\ [F. lit., fleecy rock] (1843): an elongate rounded ice sculptured hillock of bedrock  
roch-et \rōch-'et\ n [ME, fr. MF, fr. OF, fr. (assumed) OF *roc* coat. of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *roc* coat] (14c): a white linen vestment resembling a surplice with close-fitting sleeves worn esp. by bishops and privileged prelates  
rock \rāk\ vb [ME *rokken*, fr. OE *roccian*; akin to OHG *rocken* to cause to move] vt (bef. 12c) 1: a: to move back and forth in or as if in a cradle b: to wash (placer gravel) in a cradle 2: a: to cause to sway back and forth (a boat ~ed by the waves) b (1): to cause to shake violently (2): DISTURB, UPSET ~ vi 1: to become moved backward and forward under impact 2: to move oneself or itself rhythmically back and forth syn see SHAKE — rock the boat: to do something that disturbs the equilibrium of a situation  
rock n (1823) 1: a rocking movement 2: popular music usu. played on electronically amplified instruments and characterized by a persistent heavily accented beat, much repetition of simple phrases, and often country, folk, and blues elements  
rock n [ME *roc*, fr. MD *rocke*; akin to OHG *rocko* distaff. *roc* coat] (14c) 1: DISTAFF 2: the wool or flax on a distaff  
rock n [ME *rokke*, fr. ONF *roque*, fr. (assumed) VL *rocca*] (14c) 1: a large mass of stone forming a cliff, promontory, or peak 2: a con- creted mass of stony material; also: broken pieces of such masses 3: consolidated or unconsolidated solid mineral matter; also: a particu- lar mass of it 4: a: something like a rock in firmness: (1): FOUNDA- TION, SUPPORT (2): REFUGE (a ~ of independent thought ~ in an ocean of parochialism — Thomas Molnar) b: something that threat- ens or causes disaster — often used in pl. 5: a: a flavored stick candy with color running through b: ROCK CANDY 1 6 slang a: GEM b: DIAMOND — rock adj — rock-like \rāk-'lik\ adj — on the rocks 1: in or into a state of destruction or wreckage (their marriage went on the rocks) 2: on ice cubes (bourbon on the rocks)  
rock-a-billy \rāk-'ə-bil-\ n [?rock + -billy (as in hillbilly)] (1956): pop music marked by features of rock and country music  
rock and roll n (ca. 1954): ROCK 2  
rock and roller n (1956): ROCK 3  
rock and rye n (1880): a liqueur made with rock candy, rye whiskey, fruit juice, and sometimes fruit slices  
rock-a-way \rāk-'ə-wā\ n [perh. fr. *Rockaway*, New Jersey] (1845): a light four-wheel carriage with a fixed top and open sides  
rock bass n (1815) 1: a sunfish (*Ambloplites rupestris*) found esp. in the upper Mississippi valley and Great Lakes region 2: a: STRIPED BASS b: any of several sea basses (genus *Paralabrax*) of the California and adjoining Mexican coast  
rock-bottom adj (1866): being the very lowest (~ off-season rates)  
rock bottom n (1884): the lowest or most fundamental part or level  
rock-bound \rāk-'baund\ adj (1840): fringed, surrounded, or covered with rocks: ROCKY  
rock brake n (1846): any of several ferns that grow chiefly on or among rocks  
rock candy n (1723) 1: boiled sugar crystallized in large masses on string and used esp. in rock and rye 2: \*ROCK 5a  
Rock Cornish n (ca. 1956): a crossbred domestic fowl produced by interbreeding Cornish and white Plymouth Rock fowls and used esp. for small roasters  
rock crystal n (1666): transparent quartz  
rock dove n (ca. 1611): a bluish gray wild pigeon (*Columba livia*) of Europe and Asia that is the ancestor of many domesticated pigeons and of the feral pigeons found in cities and towns throughout most of the world — called also rock pigeon  
rock-er \rāk-'ər\ n (1760) 1: a: either of two curving pieces of wood or metal on which an object (as a cradle) rocks b: any of various objects (as an infant's toy having a seat placed between side pieces) that rock on rockers c: any of various objects in the form of a rocker or with parts resembling a rocker (as a skate with a curved blade) d: one of the curved stripes at the lower part of a chevron worn by a noncommissioned officer above the rank of sergeant 2: any of vari- ous devices that work with a rocking motion 3: a rock performer, song, or enthusiast — off one's rocker: in a state of extreme confusion or insanity (went off her rocker and had to be put away — Mervyn Wall)  
rocker arm n (1860): a center-pivoted lever to push an automotive engine valve down  
rock-ery \rāk-'(ə-)rē\ n. pl -er-ies [\*rock + -ery] chiefly Brit (1845): ROCK GARDEN  
rock-et \rāk-'et\ n [MF *roquette*, fr. OIt *rochetta*, dim. of *ruca* garden rocket, fr. L *eruca*] (ca 1530): any of several plants of the mustard family: as a: GARDEN ROCKET b: DAME'S VIOLET  
rock-et \rāk-'et\ n, often attrib [It *rochetta*, lit., small distaff, fr. dim. of *rocca* distaff. of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *rocko* distaff] (1611) 1: a: a firework consisting of a case partly filled with a combustible com- position fastened to a guiding stick and projected through the air by the reaction resulting from the rearward discharge of the gases liber- ated by combustion b: such a device used as an incendiary weapon or as a propelling unit (as for a lifesaving line or a whaling harpoon) 2: a jet engine that operates on the same principle as the firework rocket, consists essentially of a combustion chamber and an exhaust nozzle, carries either liquid or solid propellants which provide the fuel and oxygen needed for combustion and thus make the engine indepen-

dent of the oxygen of the air, and is used esp. for the propulsion of a missile (as a bomb or shell) or a vehicle (as an airplane) 3: a rocket-propelled bomb, missile, or projectile  
rock-et \rāk-'et\ vi (1860) 1: to rise up swiftly, spectacularly, and with force 2: to travel rapidly in or as if in a rocket ~ vt: to convey by means of or as if by a rocket  
rocket bomb n (ca. 1895) 1: an aerial bomb designed for release at low altitude and equipped with a rocket apparatus for giving it added mo- mentum 2: a rocket-propelled bomb launched from the ground  
rock-e-ter \rāk-'et-(ə)r\ n (1832) 1: one who fires, pilots, or rides in a rocket 2: a scientist who specializes in rocketry  
rocket plane n (1932): an airplane propelled by rockets or armed with rocket launchers  
rock-et-ry \rāk-'et-rē\ n (1930): the study of, experimentation with, or use of rockets  
rocket ship n (1927): a rocket-propelled craft capable of navigation beyond the earth's atmosphere  
rocket sled n (1954): a rocket-propelled vehicle that runs usu. on a single rail and that is used esp. in aeronautical experimentation  
rock-fall \rāk-'fəl\ n (1924): a mass of falling or fallen rocks  
rock-fish \rāk-'fīsh\ n (1605): any of various important market fishes that live among rocks or on rocky bottoms: as a: any of numerous scor- paenid fishes (esp. genus *Sebastes*) b: STRIPED BASS c: any of several groupers  
rock garden n (1836): a garden laid out among rocks or decorated with rocks and adapted for the growth of particular kinds of plants (as al- pines)  
rock hind n (ca. 1867): any of various spotted groupers commonly found about rocky coasts or reefs  
rock hound n (1915) 1: a specialist in geology; esp.: one who searches for oil 2: an amateur rock and mineral collector — rock-hound-ing \rāk-'haund-ing\ n  
rock-i-ness \rāk-'e-nəs\ n (ca. 1611): the quality or state of being rocky  
rocking chair n (1766): a chair mounted on rockers  
rocking horse n (1724): a toy horse mounted on rockers — called also hobbyhorse  
rock-ling \rāk-'līŋ\ n (1602): any of several small rather elongate ma- rine cods (family Gadidae)  
rock lobster n (ca. 1884) 1: SPINY LOBSTER 2: the flesh of a spiny lobster esp. when canned or frozen for use as food  
rock maple n (1775): a sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*)  
rock 'n' roll, rock 'n' roller var of ROCK AND ROLL ROCK AND ROLLER  
rock oil n (1668): PETROLEUM  
rock-oon \rāk-'kūn\ n [rocket + balloon] (1953): a small research rocket carried to a high altitude by a balloon and then fired  
rock pigeon n (ca. 1611): ROCK DOVE  
rock rabbit n (1840) 1: HYRAX 2: PIKA  
rock-ribbed \rāk-'ribd\ adj (1776) 1: ROCKY 2: firm and inflexible in doctrine or integrity (a ~ conservative community — John Hale)  
rock-rose \rāk-'rōz\ n (ca. 1731): any of various shrubs or woody herbs (family Cistaceae, the rockrose family) with simple entire leaves and a capsular fruit  
rock salt n (1707): common salt occurring in solid form as a mineral; also: salt artificially prepared in large crystals or masses  
rock-shaft \rāk-'shaft\ n (ca. 1864): a shaft that oscillates on its jour- nals instead of revolving  
rock tripe n (1854): any of various dark leathery umbilicate foliose lichens (as of the genus *Umbilicaria*) that are widely distributed on rocks in boreal and alpine areas and that are sometimes used as emer- gency food  
rock wallaby n (1841): any of various medium-sized kangaroos (genus *Petrogale*)  
rock-weed \rāk-'wēd\ n (1626): any of various coarse brown seaweeds (family Fucaceae, esp. genera *Fucus* and *Asciophyllum*) growing at- tached to rocks  
rock wool n (ca. 1909): mineral wool made by blowing a jet of steam through molten rock (as limestone or siliceous rock) or through slag and used chiefly for heat and sound insulation  
rocky \rāk-'ē\ adj rock-i-er, -est [rock] (15c) 1: abounding in or consisting of rocks 2: difficult to impress or affect: INSENSITIVE 3: firmly held: STEADFAST  
\*rocky adj rock-i-er, -est [rock] (1737) 1: UNSTABLE, WOBBLY 2: physically upset (as from drinking excessively) 3: marked by obsta- cles: DIFFICULT (a financially ~ year — Michael Murray)  
Rocky Mountain sheep n [Rocky mountains, No. America] (1804): BIG- HORN  
Rocky Mountain spotted fever n (1903): an acute rickettsial disease characterized by chills, fever, prostration, pains in muscles and joints, and a red to purple eruption and transmitted by the bite of a wood tick (*Dermacentor andersoni*)  
ro-co-co \rō-'kō-(\, -kō. rō-'kə-'kō\ n (1840): rococo work or style  
\*rococo adj [F. irreg. fr. *rocaille* rock work, fr. *roc* rock, alter. of MF *roche*, fr. (assumed) VL *rocca*] (1841) 1: a: of or relating to an artis- tic style esp. of the 18th century characterized by fanciful curved spa- tial forms and elaborate ornamentation b: of or relating to an 18th century musical style marked by light gay ornamentation and depa- ture from thorough-bass and polyphony 2: excessively ornate or intricate  
rod \rād\ n [ME, fr. OE *rodd*, akin to ON *rudda* club] (bef. 12c) 1: a (1): a straight slender stick growing on or cut from a tree or bush (2): OSIER (3): a stick or bundle of twigs used to punish; also: PUNISH- MENT (4): a shepherd's cudgel (5): a pole with a line and usu. a reel attached for fishing b (1): a slender bar (as of wood or metal) (2): a bar or staff for measuring (3): SCEPTER; also: a wand or staff carried as a badge of office (as of marshal) 2: a: a unit of length — see WEIGHT table b: a square rod 3: any of the long rod-shaped photosensitive receptors in the retina responsive to faint light 4: a rod-shaped bacterium 5 slang: PISTOL — rod-less \-ləs\ adj — rod- like \-lik\ adj  
rode past and chiefly dial past part of RIDE  
rod-ent \rōd-'nt\ n [deriv. of L *rodent*, *rodens*, prp. of *rodere* to gnaw — more at RAT] (1859): any of an order (Rodentia) of relatively small gnawing mammals (as a mouse, a squirrel, or a beaver) that have in the



10/10/2016 12:00:00 PM

TA 160



## set • settle 1077

device and esp. a measuring device) to a desired position (~ the alarm for 7:00) (~ a thermostat at 68); also: to adjust (as a clock) in conformity with a standard b: to restore to normal position or connection when dislocated or fractured (~ a broken bone) c: to spread to the wind (~ the sails) 13 a: to put in order for use (~ a place for a guest) b: to make scenically ready for a performance (~ the stage) c (1): to arrange (type) for printing (~ type by hand) (2): to put into type or its equivalent (as on film) (~ the first word in italics) 14 a: to put a fine edge on by grinding or honing (~ a razor) b: to bend slightly the tooth points of (a saw) alternately in opposite directions c: to sink (the head of a nail) below the surface 15: to fix in a desired position (as by heating or stretching) 16: to arrange (hair) in a desired style by using implements (as curlers, rollers, or clips) and gels or lotions 17 a: to adorn with something affixed or infixed c: STUD, DOT (clear sky ~ with stars) b: to fix (as a precious stone) in a border of metal: place in a setting 18 a: to hold something in regard or esteem at the rate of (~ a great deal by daily exercise) b: to place in a relative rank or category (~ duty before pleasure) c: to fix at a certain amount (~ bail at \$500) d: VALUE, RATE (his promises were ~ at naught) e: to place as an estimate of worth (~ a high value on life) 19: to place in relation for comparison or balance (theory ~ against practice) 20 a: to direct to action b: to incite to attack or antagonism (war ~s brother against brother) 21 a: to place by transporting (was ~ ashore on the island) b: to put in motion c: to put and fix in a direction (~ our faces toward home once more) d of a dog: to point out the position of (game) by holding a fixed attitude 22: to defeat (an opponent or his contract) in bridge 23 a: to fix firmly; make immobile: give rigid form or condition to (~ his jaw in determination) b: to make unyielding or obstinate 24: to cause to become firm or solid (~ milk for cheese) 25: to cause (as fruit) to develop ~ vi 1 chiefly dial: SIT 2: to be becoming: be suitable: FIT (his behavior does not ~ well with his years) 3: to cover and warm eggs to hatch them 4 a: to become lodged or fixed (the pudding ~ heavily on his stomach) b: to place oneself in position in preparation for an action (as running) 5 of a plant part: to undergo development usu. as a result of pollination 6 a: to pass below the horizon: go down (the sun ~s) b: to sink out of sight: pass away 7: to apply oneself to some activity (~ to work) 8: to have a specified direction in motion: FLOW, TEND (the wind was setting from Pine Hill to the farm—Esther Forbes) 9 of a dog: to indicate the position of game by crouching or pointing 10: to dance face to face with another in a square dance (~ to your partner and turn) 11 a: to become solid or thickened by chemical or physical alteration (the cement ~s rapidly) b of a dye or color: to become permanent c of a bone: to become whole by knitting d of metal: to acquire a permanent twist or bend from strain ~ set about: to begin to do ~ set apart 1: to reserve to a particular use 2: to make noticeable or outstanding ~ set aside 1: to put to one side: DISCARD 2: to set apart for a purpose: RESERVE, SAVE 3: DISMISS 4: ANNUL, OVERRULE ~ set at: to mount an attack on: ASSAIL (would go all through ~ devils should set at me—Charlotte Yonge) ~ set eyes on: to catch sight of ~ set foot in: ENTER ~ set foot on: to step onto ~ set forth 1: PUBLISH 2: to give an account or statement of 3: to start out on a journey ~ set forward 1: FURTHER 2: to start out on a journey ~ set in motion: to give impulse to (~ sets the story in motion vividly—Howard Thompson) ~ set one's hand to: to become engaged in ~ set one's heart on: RESOLVE (she set her heart on succeeding) ~ set one's house in order: to organize one's affairs ~ set one's sights on: to determine to pursue ~ set one straight: to correct someone by providing accurate information ~ set sail: to start out on a course; esp: to begin a voyage (set sail for Europe) ~ set store by or set store on: to consider valuable, trustworthy, or worthwhile ~ set the stage: to provide the basis or background (this trend will set the stage for higher earnings) ~ set to music: to provide music or instrumental accompaniment for (a text) ~ set upon: to attack usu. with violence (the dogs set upon the trespassers)

set n (14c) 1 a: the act or action of setting b: the condition of being set 2 a: mental inclination, tendency, or habit: BENT (a ~ toward mathematics) b: a state of psychological preparedness usu. of limited duration for action in response to an anticipated stimulus or situation (the influence of mental ~ on the effect experienced with marijuana) 3: a number of things of the same kind that belong or are used together 4: direction of flow (the ~ of the wind) 5: form or carriage of the body or of its parts 6: the manner of fitting or of being placed or suspended (in order to give the skirt a pretty ~—Mary J. Howell) 7: amount of deflection from a straight line (~ of a saw's teeth) 8: permanent change of form (as of metal) due to repeated or excessive stress 9: the act or result of arranging hair by curling or waving 10 also set \set\ a: a young plant or rooted cutting ready for transplanting b: a small bulb, corn, or tuber or a piece of tuber used for propagation (onion ~s) 11 or sett: the burrow of a badger 12: the width of the body of a piece of type 13: an artificial setting for a scene of a theatrical or film production 14 also sett: a rectangular paving stone of sandstone or granite 15: a division of a tennis match won by the side that wins at least six games beating the opponent by two games or by winning a tiebreaker 16: a collection of books or periodicals forming a unit 17: a clutch of eggs 18: the basic formation in a country-dance or square dance 19: a session of music (as jazz or dance music) usu. followed by an intermission; also: the music played at one session 20: a group of persons associated by common interests 21: a collection of elements and esp. mathematical ones (as numbers or points) ~ called also class 22: an apparatus of electronic components assembled so as to function as a unit (a television ~) 23: a usu. offensive formation in football

set adj [ME sett, fr. pp. of setten to set] (15c) 1: INTENT, DETERMINED (~ upon going) 2: fixed by authority or appointment: PRESCRIBED, SPECIFIED (~ hours of study) 3: INTENTIONAL, PREMEDITATED (did it of ~ purpose) 4: reluctant to change (~ in his ways) 5 a: IMMOVABLE, RIGID (~ frown) b: BUILT-IN 6: SETTLED, PERSISTENT (~ defiance) 7: being in readiness: PREPARED (~ for an early morning start)

set-tle \set-ə\ n. pl. se-tle \set-ē\ [NL, fr. L. saeta, seta bristle—more at SINEW] (1793) a slender usu. rigid or bristly and springy organ or part of an animal or plant—set-tal \set-əl\ adj

se-ta-ceous \si-ˈtā-shəs\ adj [L. saeta, seta] (1664) 1: set with or consisting of bristles 2: resembling a bristle in form or texture  
set-aside \set-ə-ˈsīd\ n (1943): something (as a portion of receipts or production) that is set aside for a specified purpose  
set-back \set-ˈbæk\ n (1674) 1: a checking of progress 2: DEFEAT, REVERSE 3: 'PITCH 7 4: a placing of the face of a building on a line some distance to the rear of the building line or of the wall below; also: the rooftop area produced by a setback 5: automatic scheduled adjustment to a lower temperature setting of a thermostat  
set back \set-ˈbæk\ vi [set + back] (1600) 1: to slow the progress of: HINDER, DELAY 2: COST (a new suit set him back \$200)  
set by vi (1595): to set apart for future use  
set down vi (15c) 1: to cause to sit down: SEAT 2: to place at rest on a surface or on the ground 3: to suspend (a jockey) from racing 4: to cause or allow to get off a vehicle: DELIVER 5: to land (an airplane) on the ground or water 6 a: ORDAIN, ESTABLISH b: to put in writing 7 a: REGARD, CONSIDER (set him down as a liar) b: AT-TRIBUTE

se-tenant \so-ˈten-ənt, set-ə-ˈnānt\ adj [F. lit., holding one another] of postage stamps (ca. 1911): joined together as in the original sheet but differing in design, overprint, color, or perforation

Seth \seth\ n [Heb. Sheth]: a son of Adam  
set-in \set-ˈin\ adj (1534) 1: placed, located, or built as a part of some other construction (a ~ bookcase) (a ~ washbasin) 2: cut separately and stitched in (~ sleeves)

set-in \set-ˈin\ n (1953): INSERT  
set in vi (15c): INSERT; esp: to stitch (a small part) within a large article (set in a sleeve of a dress) ~ vi 1: to become established 2: to blow or flow toward shore (the wind was beginning to set in)

set-line \set-ˈlīn\ n (1865): a long heavy fishing line to which several hooks are attached in series

set-off \set-ˈɒf\ n (1621) 1: something that is set off against another thing: a: DECORATION, ORNAMENT b: COMPENSATION, COUNTER-BALANCE 2: the discharge of a debt by setting against it a distinct claim in favor of the debtor; also: the claim itself 3: OFFSET 7a

set off \set-ˈɒf\ vi (1596) 1 a: to put in relief: show up by contrast b: ADORN, EMBELLISH c: to set apart: make distinct or outstanding 2 a: OFFSET, COMPENSATE (more variety in the Lancashire weather to set off its most disagreeable phases—Geog. Jour.) b: to make a setoff of (the respective totals shall be set off against one another—O. R. Hobson) 3 a: to set in motion: cause to begin b: to cause to explode 4: to measure off on a surface ~ vi: to start out on a course or a journey (set off for home)

set on vi (1670) 1: ATTACK 2 a obs: PROMOTE b: to urge (as a dog) to attack or pursue c: to incite to action: INSTIGATE d: to set to work ~ vi: GO ON ADVANCE

set-ose \sē-ˈtōs\ adj [L. saetosus fr. saeta] (1661): SETACEOUS, BRISTLY  
set-out \set-ˈaʊt\ n (1806) 1 a (1): ARRAY, DISPLAY (2): ARRANGEMENT, LAYOUT b: BUFFET, SPREAD c: TURNOUT 5 2: PARTY ENTERTAINMENT 3: BEGINNING, OUTSET

set out \set-ˈaʊt\ vi (1540) 1: to state, describe, or recite at length (distributed copies of a pamphlet setting out his ideas in full—S. F. Mason) 2 a: to arrange and present graphically or systematically b: to mark out (as a design): lay out the plan of 3: to begin with a definite purpose: INTEND, UNDERTAKE ~ vi: to start out on a course, a journey, or a career

set piece n (ca. 1909) 1: a realistic piece of stage scenery standing by itself 2: a composition (as in literature or music) executed in a fixed or ideal form often with studied artistry and brilliant effect 3: a precisely planned and conducted military operation

set point n (1928): a situation (as in tennis) in which one player will win the set by winning the next point; also: the point won  
set-screw \set-ˈskruː\ n (1855) 1: a screw screwed through one part tightly upon or into another part to prevent relative movement 2: a screw for regulating a valve opening or a spring tension

set-tee \se-ˈtē\ n [alter. of settle] (1716) 1: a long seat with a back 2: a medium-sized sofa with arms and a back

set-ter \set-ər\ n (15c) 1: one that sets 2: a large bird dog of a type trained to point on finding game

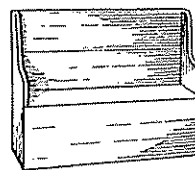
set theory n (1936): a branch of mathematics or of symbolic logic that deals with the nature and relations of sets—set theoretic adj

set-ting \set-ɪŋ\ n (15c) 1: the manner, position, or direction in which something is set 2: the frame or bed in which a gem is set; also: style of mounting 3 a: BACKGROUND, ENVIRONMENT b: the time and place of the action of a literary, dramatic, or cinematic work c: the scenery used in a theatrical or film production 4: the music composed for a text (as a poem) 5: the articles of tableware for setting a place at table (two ~s of sterling silver) 6: a batch of eggs for incubation

setting circle n (ca. 1899): a graduated scale or wheel on the mounting of an equatorial telescope for indicating right ascension or declination  
setting-up exercise n (ca. 1900): any of a series of gymnastic exercises used to give an erect carriage, supple muscles, and easy control of the limbs

set-tle \set-əl\ n [ME, place for sitting, seat, chair, fr. OE sett: akin to OHG sezzal seat, L. sella seat, chair, saddle, OE sitan to sit] (bef. 12c): a wooden bench with arms, a high solid back, and an enclosed foundation which can be used as a chest

settle vb set-tled; settling \set-ɪŋ\ [ME settlen to seat, bring to rest, come to rest, fr. OE settan, fr. sett seat] vi (bef. 12c) 1: to place so as to stay 2 a: to establish in residence b: to furnish with inhabitants: COLONIZE 3 a: to cause to pack down

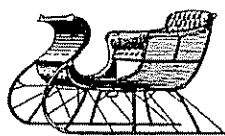


settle

\ə\ about \ʌ\ kitten. F table \ər\ further \ə\ ash \ā\ ace \ā\ cot. cart \aʊ\ out \ch\ chin \e\ bet \ē\ easy \ə\ go \i\ hit \i\ ice \i\ job \ŋ\ sing \ō\ go \ō\ law \ōi\ boy \ih\ thin \ih\ the \ū\ foot \ū\ foot \y\ yet \zh\ vision \ā. k. ʰ. æ. ɔ. ɛ. ɪ. ʊ\ see Guide to Pronunciation

## 1108 sleep • slim

resembling sleep; as a: a state of torpid inactivity b: DEATH (put a pet cat to ~); also: TRANCE, COMA c: the closing of leaves or petals esp. at night d: a state marked by a diminution of feeling followed by tingling (my foot's gone to ~) e: the state of an animal during hibernation (the groundhog's winter ~) 3 a: a period spent sleeping b: NIGHT c: a day's journey — sleep-like \sle-,plik\ adj  
 sleep vb slept \slept\; sleeping vi (bef 12c) 1: to rest in a state of sleep 2: to be in a state (as of quiescence or death) resembling sleep 3: to have sexual relations ~ vi 1: to be slumbering in (slept the sleep of the dead) 2: to get rid of or spend in or by sleep (~ away the hours) (~ off a drunk) 3: to provide sleeping accommodations for (the boat ~s six)  
 sleep around vi (ca 1644): to engage in sex promiscuously  
 sleeper \sle-por\ n (13c) 1: one that sleeps 2: a piece of timber, stone, or steel on or near the ground to support a superstructure, keep railroad rails in place, or receive floor joists: STRINGPIECE 3: SLEEPING CAR 4: someone or something unpromising or unnoticed that suddenly attains prominence or value 5 pl: children's pajamas usu with feet  
 sleep-in \sle-,pin\ adj (1951): that lives at the place of employment (a ~ maid)  
 sleep in \sle-'pin\ vi (ca 1912) 1: to sleep where one is employed 2 a: OVERSLEEP b: to sleep late intentionally  
 sleeping bag n (1856): a bag that is warmly lined or padded for sleeping outdoors or in a camp or tent  
 Sleeping Beauty n: a princess of a fairy tale who is awakened from an enchanted sleep by the kiss of a prince  
 sleeping car n (1839): a railroad passenger car having berths for sleeping  
 sleeping partner n (ca 1785): SECRET PARTNER  
 sleeping pill n (1945): a drug and esp. a barbiturate that is taken as a tablet or capsule to induce sleep — called also *sleeping tablet*  
 sleeping porch n (1920): a porch or room having open sides or many windows arranged to permit sleeping in the open air  
 sleeping sickness n (1875) 1: a serious disease that is prevalent in much of tropical Africa, is marked by fever, protracted lethargy, tremors, and loss of weight, is caused by either of two trypanosomes (*Trypanosoma gambiense* and *T. rhodesiense*), and is transmitted by tsetse flies 2: any of various viral encephalitis or encephalomyelitis of which lethargy or somnolence is a prominent feature  
 sleepless \sle-'ples\ adj (15c) 1: not able to sleep: INSOMNIAC 2: affording no sleep 3: unceasingly active — sleep-less-ly adv — sleep-less-ness n  
 sleep out vi (1912): to sleep outdoors  
 sleep-walk-er \slep-,wō-kor\ n (1747): one that walks in or as if in his sleep: SOMNAMBULIST — sleep-walk-er \wōk-,vōk\ vi  
 sleep-wear \-,wə-'or-, -wə-'or\ n (1951): NIGHTCLOTHES  
 sleepy \sle-'pe\ adj sleep-i-er; -est (13c) 1 a: ready to fall asleep b: of, relating to, or characteristic of sleep 2: sluggish as if from sleep: LETHARGIC; also: INACTIVE 3: sleep-inducing — sleep-i-ly \-pə-'le\ adv — sleep-i-ness \-pē-'nos\ n  
 sleepy-head \sle-'pē-,hed\ n (1577): a sleepy person  
 sleet \slet\ n [ME *slete*: akin to MHG *slöz* hailstone, ME *sloor* mud — more at SLUR] (14c) 1: frozen or partly frozen rain 2: GLAZE 1 — sleety \-ē\ adj  
 sleet vi (14c): to shower sleet  
 sleeve \slev\ n [ME *sleve*, fr. OE *sliefe*; akin to OE *slēfan* to slip (clothes) on, *slāpan* to slip, OHG *slifan*, L *lubricus* slippery] (bef 12c) 1 a: a part of a garment covering an arm b: SLEEVELET 2 a: a tubular part (as a hollow axle or a bushing) designed to fit over another part b: an open-ended flat or tubular packaging or cover; esp: JACKET 3c(2) — sleeved \slevd\ adj — sleeve-less \slev-'los\ adj — up one's sleeve: held secretly in reserve  
 sleeve-let \slev-'lat\ n (ca 1912): a covering for the forearm to protect clothing from wear or dirt  
 sleigh \sli\ n [D *slie*, alter. of *sliede*; akin to MD *sliede* sled] (1703): a vehicle on runners used for transporting persons or goods on snow or ice  
 sleigh vi (1728): to drive or travel in a sleigh  
 sleigh bed n (1926): a bed common esp. in the first half of the 19th century having a solid headboard and footboard that roll outward at the top  
 sleigh bell n (1772): any of various bells commonly attached to a sleigh or to the harness of a horse drawing a sleigh; as a: CASCABEL 2 b: a hemispherical bell with an attached clapper  
 sleight \sli\ n [ME, fr. ON *slægt*, fr. *slægr* sly — more at SLY] (13c) 1: deceitful craftiness; also: STRATAGEM 2: DEXTERITY, SKILL  
 sleight of hand (1605) 1 a: a conjuring trick requiring sleight of hand b: a cleverly executed trick or deception 2 a: skill and dexterity in conjuring tricks b: adroitness in deception  
 slien-der \slen-'dar\ adj [ME *slendre*, *slendre*] (14c) 1 a: spare in frame or flesh; esp: gracefully slight b: small or narrow in circumference or width in proportion to length or height 2: limited or inadequate in amount or scope: MEAGER — syn see THIN — slien-der-ly adv — slien-der-ness n  
 slien-der-ize \-'dā-'rīz\ vi -ized; -izing (1923): to make slender  
 sleuth \sli\ n [short for *sleuthhound*] (1901): DETECTIVE  
 sleuth vi (1903): to act as a detective ~ vi: to search for and discover sleuth-hound \sli\ n [ME, fr. *slueth* track of an animal or person (fr. ON *slöth*) + *hound*] (1856): DETECTIVE  
 slew \sli\ past of SLAY  
 slew var of SLOUGH  
 slew vb [origin unknown] vi (ca 1769) 1: to turn (as a telescope or a ship's spar) about a fixed point that is usu. the axis 2: to cause to skid: VEER (~ a car around a turn) ~ vi 1: to turn, twist, or swing about: PIVOT 2: SKID  
 slew n [IrGael *sluaigh*] (1840): a large number  
 slice \sli\ n [ME, fr. MF *esclie* splinter, fr. OF, fr. *eschier* to splinter, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *slizan* to tear apart — more at SLIT] (15c) 1 a: a thin flat piece cut from something b: a wedge-shaped piece



sleigh

(as of pie or cake) 2: a spatula for spreading paint or ink 3: a serving knife with wedge-shaped blade (a fish ~) 4: a flight of a ball that deviates from a straight course in the direction of the dominant hand of the player propelling it; also: a ball following such a course — compare HOOK 5: PORTION, SHARE (a ~ of the profits)  
 slice vb sliced; slic-ing vi (15c) 1: to cut with or as if with a knife 2: to stir or spread with a slice 3: to hit (a ball) so that a slice results ~ vi 1: to slice something 2: to move with a cutting action (the ship sliced through the waves) — slicer n  
 slice bar n (1846): a steel bar with a broad flat blade for chipping or scraping (as in breaking up clinkers)  
 slice-of-life adj [fr. the n. phrase *slice of life*, trans. of F *tranche de vie*] (ca 1934): of, relating to, or marked by the accurate transcription (as into drama) of a segment of actual life experience  
 slick \slik\ vb [ME *sliken*; akin to OHG *slīhan* to glide, Gk *leios* smooth] vi (13c): to make sleek or smooth ~ vi: SPRUCE — usu used with up  
 slick adj (14c) 1 a: having a smooth surface: SLIPPERY b: having surface plausibility or appeal: GLIB, GLOSSY c: based on stereotype: TRITE 2 archaic: SLEEK 1 3 a: characterized by subtlety or nimble wit: CLEVER; esp: WILY b: DEFT, SKILLFUL 4: extremely good: FIRST-RATE — syn see SLEEK — slick adv — slick-ly adv — slick-ness n  
 slick n (1849) 1 a: something that is smooth or slippery; esp: a smooth patch of water covered with a film of oil b: a film of oil 2: an implement for producing a slick surface: as a: a flat paddle usu of steel for smoothing a sample of flour b: a foundry tool for smoothing the surface of a sand mold or unbaked core 3: a popular magazine printed on coated stock 4: an automobile tire made without a tread for maximum traction (as in drag racing)  
 slick-ear \slik-'i(ə)r\ n (1926): a range animal lacking an earmark  
 slick-en-side \slik-'ən-'sid\ n [E dial. *slīken* smooth (alter. of E *slīck* + E *side*] (1822): a smooth often striated surface produced on rock by movement along a fault or a subsidiary fracture — usu. used in pl.  
 slick-er \slik-'or\ n (1881) 1 [?slīck]: OILSKIN; broadly: RAINCOAT 2 [slīck (to defraud cleverly)] a: a clever crook: SWINDLER b: a city dweller esp. of natty appearance or sophisticated mannerisms  
 slide \slid\ vb slid \slid\; slid-ing \slid-'ing\ [ME *sliden*, fr. OE *slidan*; akin to MHG *slīten* to slide, Gk *leios* smooth — more at LIME] vi (bef 12c) 1 a: to move smoothly along a surface: SLIP b: to coast over snow or ice c: to approach a base in baseball by gliding along the ground usu. feetfirst with the weight of the body supported esp. on one hip 2 a: to slip or fall by loss of footing b: to change position or become dislocated: SHIFT 3 a: to slither along the ground: CRAWL b: to stream along: FLOW 4: to take a natural course: DRIFT (let his affairs ~) 5 a: to pass unobtrusively: STEAL b: to pass by gradations esp. downward (the economy slid from recession to depression) ~ vi 1 a: to cause to glide or slip b: to traverse in a sliding manner 2: to put unobtrusively or stealthily (slid the bill into his hand)  
 slide n (1570) 1 a: an act or instance of sliding b: (1): a musical grace of two or more small notes (2): PORTAMENTO 2: a sliding part or mechanism: as a: (1): a U-shaped section of tube in the trombone that is pushed out and in to produce the tones between the fundamental and its harmonics (2): a short U-shaped section of tube in brass instruments that is used to adjust the pitch of the instrument or of individual valves b: (1): a moving piece (as the ram of a punch press) that is guided by a part along which it slides (2): a guiding surface (as a feeding mechanism) along which something slides c: SLIDING SEAT 3 a: the descent of a mass of earth, rock, or snow down a hill or mountainside b: a dislocation in which one rock mass in a mining lode has slid on another: FAULT 4 a: (1): a slippery surface for coasting (2): a chute with a slippery bed down which children slide in play b: a channel or track on which something is slid c: a sloping trough down which objects are carried by gravity (a log ~) 5 a: a flat piece of glass on which an object is mounted for microscopic examination b: a photographic transparency on a small plate or film arranged for projection 6: BOTTLENECK 3  
 slide fastener n (1939): ZIPPER  
 slid-er \slid-'or\ n (1530) 1: one that slides 2: a fast baseball pitch that breaks slightly in the same direction as a curve  
 slide rule n (1663): an instrument used for calculation that consists in its simple form of a ruler and a medial slide that are graduated with similar logarithmic scales labeled with the corresponding antilogarithms  
 slide valve n (1802): a valve that opens and closes a passageway by sliding over a port; specif: such a valve often used in steam engines for admitting steam to the piston and releasing it  
 slide-way \slid-'wā\ n (1856): a way along which something slides  
 sliding scale n (1842) 1: a wage scale geared to the selling price of the product or to the consumer price index but usu. guaranteeing a minimum below which the wage will not fall 2 a: a system for raising or lowering tariffs in accord with price changes b: a flexible scale (as of fees or subsidies) adjusted to the needs or income of individuals (the sliding scale of medical fees)  
 sliding seat n (1874): a rower's seat (as in a racing shell) that slides fore and aft — called also *slide*  
 slier comparative of SLY  
 sliest superlative of SLY  
 slight \sli\ adj [ME, smooth, slight, prob. fr. MD *slīcht*; akin to OHG *slīhan* to glide — more at SLICK] (14c) 1 a: having a slim or delicate build: not stout or massive in body b: lacking in strength or substance: FLIMSY, FRAIL c: deficient in weight, solidity, or importance: TRIVIAL 2: small of its kind or in amount: SCANTY, MEAGER — syn see THIN — slight-ly adv — slight-ness n  
 slight vi (1597) 1: to treat as slight or unimportant: make light of 2: to treat with disdain or indifference 3: to perform or attend to carelessly and inadequately 4: SLUR 3 — syn see NEGLECT  
 slight n (1701) 1: an act or an instance of slighting 2: an instance of being slighted: a humiliating discourtesy  
 slight-ing adj (1632): characterized by disregard or disrespect: DISPARAGING (a ~ remark) — slight-ingly \-'ing-ē\ adv  
 slim var of SLYLY  
 slim \slim\ adj slim-mer; slim-mest [D, bad, inferior, fr. MD *slimp* crooked, bad; akin to MHG *slimp* awry] (1657) 1: of small diameter or thickness in proportion to the height or length: SLENDER 2 a



